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INT	LAB	TAR	1. Election Campaign About to Begin Officially			RECEIVED		
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			POLITICAL			RECEIVED		
			1. Election Campaign About to Begin Officially			RECEIVED		
			a. GOJ January 8th will officially proclaim Lower House general elections for January 29th. Candidates compete for 486 seats, 19 new seats having been added to meet population changes. Traditional New Year's holidays brought brief respite from public political battle. Parties have generally fixed their slates of candidates although minor last minute changes are still possible. LDP officially endorsed 327 candidates with 10 more candidates receiving "indirect" support of party. 209 candidates from JSP, 60 from DSP, 32 from Komeito and 123 from JCP, plus 116 independents, mostly conservative, complete the line-up. Leaders of major parties, perhaps caught up in holiday enthusiasm, indulged in inflated estimates of success; PriMin Sato stated January 4th LDP should win over 300 seats after JSP Chairman Kozo SASAKI December 31 claimed his party would win some 170 to 180 seats. (UNCLASSIFIED)			RECEIVED		
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b. Comment: LDP majority is foregone conclusion but there is great interest in size of victory, DSP hopes to boost holdings (target is 46), Komeito says it hopes elect all its 32, and JCP predicts double its present 4. Many observers believe that if LDP slips much below its present level (278) Sato administration will face difficulties. Figure of about 270 seats (majority will be 243) now being called minimum which would assure maintainance of firm LDP control in Diet. LDP seems to have had considerable success in holding officially endorsed candidates down to manageable number, about 20 fewer, counting those receiving "indirect" support, than in 1963. Number of independent candidates reflects to some extent continuing organizational problems in LDP prefectural associations where splits have occurred.

c. Komeito is generally expected to do well but attention focuses on how close they come to putting all their candidates across. DSP, one of the principal advocates of "multi party" system, hopes to gain sufficiently to remain in third place behind JSP. Large number of JCP candidates reflects party practice of showing the red flag in each district regardless of the candidate's chances.  
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## 2. Election Issues Coming Into Focus

a. Opposition leaders continued efforts to focus election campaign on "black mist" conservative scandals, and responded to PriMin Sato's introduction of US-Japan security relationship (Week 52, Item 2) by reiterating their party's existing positions on Japan's defense. JSP's Sasaki said election results might leave Sato regime so unstable that second election in 1967 would be needed.

b. PriMin Sato at January 4 press conference stressed urgent need to stabilize political situation, pledging to conduct clean elections and to safeguard parliamentary democracy. He also promised thorough investigation by public prosecutors of political scandals, declared consumer rice price and tobacco prices would not be raised "for time being", and stressed need for all-out attack on traffic accidents and work related injuries. In next day Tokyo speech, PriMin Sato expressed his determination to uphold US-Japan cooperation system based on Security Treaty, adding that main election issue is way to guarantee Japan's security. He also sought to implicate opposition in corruption issue alleging more opposition Diet men than LDP involved in Kyowa Seito sugar refinery scandal. PriMin hammered on opposition's "flagrant violation of established parliamentary rules", and pointed to Japan-Korea Treaty and ILO convention passage as evidence of his solid successes. Reiterating need for nation-wide drive to eliminate accidents, Sato also listed Okinawa and Kuriles as matters that remain to be solved. Opposition leaders were quick to blast Sato speech as attempt to avoid responsibility for "black mist". (UNCLASSIFIED)

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c. Comment: Aside from corruption issue, which opposition parties will pursue to extent their own purity permits, main campaign issues seem to be boiling down to operation of political system itself, rising prices, and Japan's security. Nothing new has yet emerged in parties' positions on security issue, but matter has assumed new importance in wake of two Chicom nuclear tests in past three months. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

3. Party Heads' Debate Looms as Campaign Possibility

a. JSP Chairman Kozo Sasaki January 1 challenged Prime Minister to debate issues with him prior to election and Sato expressed willingness January 4 to accept challenge at press conference (see Item 2) at Ise Shrine, where Sato had gone to pay his New Year's respects. SecGen Narita of JSP suggested on January 5 that debate be limited to heads of 2 major parties, but if LDP insisted on inviting DSP and Komeito heads, then JCP chief should also participate. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Usual political view is of course that such confrontation tends benefit challenger; in case of Japanese opposition parties Nishio of DSP might come off better than Sasaki. Some observers suggest Sasaki, whose thick Tohoku (north Honshu) accents sometimes baffle Japanese from other regions, should bring an interpreter. The smaller parties will be most upset if they get no invitations; JSP attitude illustrates collapse of "opposition alliance" in campaign situation. (UNCLASSIFIED)

4. FonMin Miki Looks at 1967

a. New Year's Day editions of Japanese press carried interviews with FonMin Miki who commented upon objects of Japan's diplomacy during coming year. Miki said "North-South" problem is the most important and Japan should up its aid to 1% of GNP. He urged cooperation of nations in Pacific area to help Asian nations' economy. He foresaw no drastic change in relations with China, but said he would have FonOff make general examination of China problem during coming year. He said that credits to firms selling to China would be examined on case by case basis. Miki also favored nuclear non-proliferation treaty but wanted adequate guarantees for Japanese security in connection therewith. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Miki talked very much as if he expected to continue as FonMin after election. Tone of his comments on credits for China suggest that ExIm bank credits may become an issue during 1967 though "case by case" examination has been the official GOJ line since 1965. LT trade agreement volume is less than expected and "friendly firm" trade showing signs of decline resulting in some Japanese uneasiness about future of trade relations with the mainland. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

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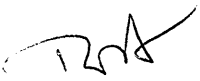
5. Japanese Press Reaction to Vietnam Developments

a. Japanese news media continued to follow closely Vietnam developments. Traditional year end reviews of world situation paid much attention to Vietnam issue. In particular press and commentators noted Harrison Salisbury's reports from Hanoi had caused widespread international criticism of US bombing of North Vietnam. U Thant's reply to US and British peace proposals also received much attention.

b. New Year's Day Asahi announced launching of "Vietnam Peace Campaign" through exchange of editorials with New York Times, The Guardian, Le Monde, Izvestia, and Times of India. Same day Asahi editorial in effect called on US adopt U Thant proposals in order break "vicious circle of distrust", saying US can better afford gamble with concessions than communists. January 4 Asahi began reproducing other papers' editorials and carried follow-up materials emphasizing "peace campaign".

c. In general, Tokyo comment again tended blame US for lack of progress toward negotiations. Washington correspondents, revealing themselves considerably influenced by critical comment from US journalists and talk of "credibility gap", generally found little positive to report in this period. Some took line that "hawks" have increased voice in policy, so that stiffer measures against North Vietnam may be expected. (Tokyo's 4713)  
(UNCLASSIFIED)

d. Comment: Reaction this past week suggests some hardening of media attitudes against US position with respect to Vietnam. (UNCLASSIFIED)

  
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6	1	1	INT	LAB	TAR	FROM : Amembassy TOKYO		
			TR	XMB	AIR	SUBJECT : JOINT WEEKA NO. 2		
			ARMY	CIA	NAVY	REF :		
			OSD	USIA	NSA	CONTENTS 1. General Election Campaign Officially Opens 2. Opposition Alliance Proposals and Counterproposals 3. Ibaraki Assembly Election 4. GOJ Third Defense Buildup 5. Press Reports on Final Hawk Missile Shipments 6. Japanese Interest in Developments in China 7. Japanese Press Reports on South Vietnam 8. Diplomatic Assignments 9. Japanese Media Reaction to "State of Union"		
WH-K		NSC	POLITICAL					
3		6	1. General Election Campaign Officially Opens a. General election registrations closed January 11 with 918 candidates officially registered. Final slate was 642 LDP, 209 JSP, 60 DSP, 123 JCP, 32 Komeito, 16 minor party and 136 independents. Total was one more than last general election in 1963 but addition of 19 new seats brought competition ratio to lowest since 1947, 1.89 candidates for each seat. b. Campaign opened officially on January 8 with Tokyo street speeches by five party leaders. PriMin Sato speaking to chilly					
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crowd of 400 pledged to conduct clean and fair elections and stressed need to protect parliamentary democracy. Speaking to smaller and even colder crowd, JSP Chairman Sasaki charged Sato Cabinet was "rotten to the core" as shown by recent disclosure of scandals, and called LDP's "cooperation with US aggression in Vietnam" indefensible. DSP Chairman Nishio stressed his party's middle of road stance while Komeito Chairman Tsuji saw root of present political corruption in excessive amounts of money spent on elections. JCP Chairman Nosaka hit corruption issue but stressed opposition to Vietnam war.

c. Prospects for television debate between party heads appeared poor early in week as LDP and JSP argued over whether to include JCP. After DSP January 10 called on LDP to reconsider, LDP SecGen Fukuda promised to study proposal from "forward looking standpoint". In meantime party SecGens and Policy Committee chairmen (including JCP) took part in uninspired TV forums January 10 and 11. (UNCLASSIFIED)

d. Comment: Japanese political observers are moving cautiously on forecasting outcome, but generally agree that LDP not likely lose enough to upset political stability. In addition to some redistricting and addition of new seats, entry of Komeito and population shifts since last elections put unusual number of new factors into equation. Unusually heavy snow along Japan Sea coast of Honshu is hampering campaigning there. Ibaraki prefectural election (Item 3) gave JSP cause to question effectiveness, in rural areas at least, of concentrating on "black mist" scandals to virtual exclusion of substantive issues. At same time LDP leaders reportedly stepped up efforts to induce conservative independents (many of whom are disappointed applicants for LDP endorsement) to drop out of race, estimating that they could cost LDP seven to eight seats. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

## 2. Opposition Alliance Proposals and Counterproposals

a. Speaking in Yamagata Prefecture January 9 Sasaki predicted JSP would win 170 to 180 seats, with opposition seats totaling 235. He asserted JSP was "prepared to assume power" and urged that even though opposition seats would not constitute majority, LDP in such circumstances turn over power to opposition "election control cabinet". Following day DSP Chairman Nishio speaking in Miyazaki Prefecture said there no chance of opposition cabinet unless opposition parties, excluding JCP, achieved a majority, but went on to call for limited tripartite (JSP, DSP, Komeito) agreement on policies concerning domestic issues. Nishio also proposed supra-partisan foreign policy research council designed eventually to lead to supra-partisan control of foreign affairs. Sasaki January 11 rejected cooperation on foreign affairs due differences between parties on Security Treaty issue, but seconded

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Nishio's appeal for domestic cooperation "both inside and outside Diet". Komeito Chairman Tsuji speaking in Osaka January 12 rejected Nishio's proposal saying coalition agreements "not conducive to Komeito development" at this stage but held out possibility of opposition party alliance to oppose small electoral district system. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: According to JSP source, Sasaki proposal to form opposition "election caretaker" cabinet, although they would constitute less than Diet majority, was prompted by desire to quell widespread view that JSP had no desire to take power. Response to Sasaki and Nishio proposals provided further evidence of demise of pre-election opposition alliance. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

3. Ibaraki Assembly Election

a. January 8 saw elections for 61-seat Ibaraki Prefectural Assembly, which had been dissolved in wake of large-scale scandal over alleged bribery in election of speaker. Official LDP strength dropped from 49 to 32 but JSP gained only 3 over previous 6 seats. Komeito picked up one seat while 19 independents, virtually all conservatives, were elected. Eight of successful candidates were elected from jail. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Although press, which had been champing at bit on this one, initially described election as blow to LDP, it soon realized that conservatives had in fact lost very little, as independents were expected to rally around in short order. Press tone then changed to chiding criticism of irresponsibility of Ibaraki electorate. PriMin Sato on January 12 visit to area, however, stressed voters' right to make own decisions. Most observers seemed surprised by scandal's apparent lack of influence on electorate; this will not necessarily hold true in cities. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

4. GOJ Third Defense Buildup

a. Citing expected January 16 or 17 meeting of National Defense Council, press carried stories indicating GOJ preparing to reach decisions on Third Defense Buildup Program in near future. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Previous press reports had stated that decisions not expected before mid-1967. JDA official, queried on most recent reporting, has labeled it "speculation". He said that meeting of NDC "councillors" is to be held during week of January 16, which probably accounts for mention of date. Such a meeting would consist of third layer down from Council proper (Parliamentary Vice Ministers being second) and could reach no authoritative decisions.

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Embassy understands that meeting is being held at JDA initiative, principally to carry on discussions of overall cost. JDA has proposed to Finance Ministry a new five-year figure of ¥2.4 trillion, compared with original ¥2.7. Finance Ministry's position on this compromise offer is not yet known to JDA. Embassy does not expect definitive decisions on this until after elections. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

5. Press Reports on Final Hawk Missile Shipment

a. Tokyo press January 11 carried reports concerning third and final shipment of JDA Hawk components. Vernacular press carried brief item without pictures, but English language editions gave subject rather prominent treatment, including pictures, and noted local opposition to establishment Hawk sites in Tokyo environs. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Earlier Hawk arrivals had not been reported in press. Press coverage this time reportedly stemmed from JSDF ground staff office's press conference mention of final shipment's arrival. However, no editorial comment or other reaction to date. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

6. Japanese Interest in Developments in China

a. Mainland China developments have received extensive coverage in Japanese press during past week. Coverage primarily from Japanese reporters in Peking, but press agency reports from US and other sources also used extensively. Papers also provided considerable commentary on these developments by their own editorial writers and commentators. General pattern of commentaries has been to describe factually, to extent possible, most recent developments on mainland, then state that developments are puzzling, situation likely to get worse, and future is unknown. Final paragraph usually pleads for necessity for Japan to watch calmly and at same time press for greater understanding of Chinese mentality and use all means develop understanding and peaceful relations with Communist China. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Japanese public has been treated to vast flow of coverage, so great as to crowd off front pages much of election news and other news which normally would receive considerable attention. Press comment combines bafflement as to what is going on in China and reasons behind it with belief that, whatever may develop from current situation, Japanese policy should be directed toward understanding between two peoples. One possible touch of favoritism concerning mainland infighting appears in treatment of Chou En-lai, whom Japanese media seem clearly to regard as most responsible and level-headed of mainland leaders. Fact that Chinese have advanced so rapidly in

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development of nuclear weapons capability has reduced degree of pro-China emotionalism and is encouraging more realistic appraisal of future Sino-Japanese relations. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

7. Japanese Press Reports on South Vietnam

Past week's press emphasized UN SecGen U Thant's moves and speculation on North Vietnam's alleged unofficial expression of interest in peace. Sankei January 6 in its editorial attached importance to US expression of willingness to accept any party as participants in peace negotiations. Yomiuri in January 7 editorial on Pham Van Dong's meeting with Salisbury interpreted Dong's statement that four-point stand constitutes basis for settlement instead of precondition for negotiations, and Head of North Vietnam Mission Mai Van Bo's Paris statement that peace proposals would be studied if US halts bombing of North, as evidence of development of softened North Vietnamese attitude. As US Marines landed in Mekong Delta, papers expressed anxiety concerning further escalation of war and asserted US Forces faced difficulties because Viet Cong more deeply infiltrated Delta region than any other part of country. Tokyo Shimbun in January 11 editorial said key to peace was stabilization and welfare rather than battle. Same day Nihon Keizai quoted its Saigon correspondent as saying that Constituent Assembly's criticism of Government might delay scheduled shift from military regime to civil government. (UNCLASSIFIED)

8. Diplomatic Assignments

FonOff January 10 announced transfer of Ambassador to Indonesia Shizuo SATO to FonOff, Ambassador Hisaji HATTORI from Israel to Nigeria, and New York ConGen Fumihiko TOGO to FonOff as Director of North American Bureau. Ambassador to Ghana Shichizo TSURUGA appointed to serve concurrently as Ambassador to Liberia. (UNCLASSIFIED)

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9. Japanese Media Reaction to "State of Union"

a. State of Union message was January 11 afternoon's top news media story. Radio and TV networks included recorded analyses by their Washington correspondents in news programs during prime listening time, and evening press spread Washington correspondents' stories on message over large part of front pages under banner headlines. Full or summary texts were on second pages. January 12 papers' editorials were all on President's message, and all keynoted "agony of US".

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


b. Most comment saw tone of message as "somber" or "gloomy", stressed frankness with which President dealt with problems America faces and underscored his obvious determination. Most lauded decision against ABM weapons race with Soviets, and stress on improving relations with Soviet bloc. President's "conciliatory words" toward Communist China were remarked on, but none expected improved Sino-US relations in near future. Most complained of absence of positive initiative for Vietnam peace, and lack of response to appeals of Pope and U Thant.


c. Mainichi editorial voiced Vietnam complaint somewhat more emotionally than other papers, criticized US for pursuing military suppression of "forces which have anti-colonialist motives for seeking change", and concluded by endorsing U Thant position on Vietnam. Yomiuri editorial saw Vietnam expenditures hampering "Great Society" programs, and doubted that US would find way to "fair solution" in Vietnam through using military force. Asahi expressed regret for "over-emphasis on military pressure" in Vietnam, and suggested Peking's animosity would be heightened by US moves to improve relations with USSR. Nihon Keizai interpreted relative lack of specific proposals for rapprochement with Communist China as reflection of US wait-and-see position on "Cultural Revolution". (UNCLASSIFIED)

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modern Japan. JSP Chairman Sasaki vigorously asserted party's intention take power at early date; admitted party had hitherto not focussed sufficiently on practical policy questions, and announced intention visit Communist China, North Vietnam, North Korea, Soviet Union, Cambodia and Eastern Europe in two trips this year in furtherance of cause of "national liberation" in Vietnam. DSP Chairman Nishio downgraded other opposition parties as much as LDP or more, and suggested his party only sensible answer for those interested in seeking middle way between right and left extremes. Komeito Chairman Tsuji, ill at ease under pointed questioning by critics, insisted his party's middle of the road posture differed in quality from "mathematical" approach of DSP in that Komeito stood in a third dimension, not only between but "above" other parties. JCP Chairman Nosaka claimed his party's "autonomous independent line" dated from 10 years ago and placed "American imperialism" and "Japanese monopoly capitalism" on same plane as enemies of people. Impeccably dressed Nosaka's enunciation of JCP stance as being based on "working class" and in "vanguard of proletariat" may have struck some viewers as ironic.

c. Sato made campaign swing to Nagoya, Nara, Kyoto and other central Honshu areas, while Sasaki stumped Kansai, North Kyushu and Shimonoseki. LDP candidates generally stressed party's long record of achievement contrasted with irresponsibility of Socialists, with foreign policy less prominently featured. However, anti-Sato forces spearheaded by Fujiyama and Nakasone, who campaigning widely for their backers, stress assertion they can combine LDP experience and responsibility with needed purification of politics.

d. In addition such overt efforts of LDP "anti-mainstream", group of independent conservatives who failed receive LDP endorsement announced formation January 15 of "LDP Reform League" in protest against efforts of LDP machine to get independents to drop out of race. Public spokesman for group, which claims twenty candidates as adherents, is husband of Tokyo candidate Mrs. Eiko MIKAMI, one of few independents who appear stand good chance of election. Press alleged Fujiyama, Nakasone, Munenori AKAGI and Masumi EZAKI backing new group behind scenes.

e. Sasaki January 17 announced JSP budget policy, perhaps in effort to depict JSP as practical-minded, calling for FY 1967 growth in GNP of 8% while holding down prices to 2.3%. Issuance of national bonds would be stopped and defense outlays reduced by 1 trillion yen. LDP promptly denounced policies as illusory. Sasaki also urged January 19 that possessors of nuclear weapons conclude, concomitantly with non-proliferation treaty, pact not to initiate use of nuclear weapons. JSP responded partially to DSP leader Nishio's call for opposition agreement

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on prices, transportation, housing and other non-ideological issues, and Sasaki once again stressed need for post-election "opposition alliance".  
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f. Comment: Prospects still are for LDP to win majority sufficient to maintain firm control of Diet but district-by-district analyses indicate number of close races still makes it possible for LDP go below 270 seats. Factional fights within LDP (and to smaller extent inside JSP) promise turbulent events within party after votes are counted. Reports from countryside indicate traditional methods of gaining and holding voter support still predominate, and that issues per se are less important. Snows in northern Japan may not affect total voter turnout by any great degree but observers agree harsh weather conditions are impeding new candidates in efforts to get their names and faces known. DSP and Komeito may cooperate with JSP on certain issues but "opposition alliance" in sense of coalition figment of Sasaki's imagination. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

2. Sato Considers "Partial Reversion" of Okinawan Administration Impractical, Looks Toward "Total Reversion"

a. During January 19 press conference in Otsu, Shiga Prefecture, PriMin spoke on concept of partial reversion of administrative powers in Okinawa. According to similar reports in all major papers, Sato stated that while concept of reversion of education is "appealing", such partial reversion would be difficult for people to understand. PriMin stated he preferred seek "total reversion of administrative rights", and partial reversion might hamper this. Sato qualified support for total reversion by noting that present situation in Far East does not permit change in basic US-Japan security structure. He added that meanwhile Japan should do its best strengthen Okinawan-Japanese ties. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Sato had previously indicated to Embassy he intended squelch Mori proposal (Week 49) for "functional reversion of education" since it presented too many problems. Nevertheless, it is difficult to understand why Sato chose pre-election period to issue statement virtually calling for short-run continuation of status quo in Okinawa; perhaps, faced with press question, he felt it was greater danger to let misunderstandings about "functional reversion" persist. Sato's action at this time also represents serious "loss of face" to special study group on functional reversion headed by NDEK (Southern Areas Benevolent Association) President Ohama, which is to issue final report in spring. (CONFIDENTIAL)

3. Brazilian President-Elect Visits Japan

a. Brazilian President-elect Arthur da Costa e Silva, accompanied by wife and seven-man suite, arrived Tokyo January 13. He visited Kyoto

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January 14-16, called on PriMin Sato and lunched with Emperor and Empress January 17. He departed for US January 19. During talks with PriMin Sato and FonMin Miki, President-elect invited Sato visit Brazil, asked Sato send engineers and technicians as immigrants to Brazil, proposed increase in capacity of jointly owned iron plant, and suggested cooperation in development of Brazilian power resources and electronics industry. Sato brought up subject of trade expansion and balance of trade and said Japanese firms would be interested in bidding for power development project. At dinner in honor of President-elect, FonMin Miki emphasized that there were approximately 600,000 Japanese immigrants in Brazil, making it biggest overseas Japanese community, and noted that about one fourth of Japanese investment abroad is in Brazil. Crown Prince and Princess planning visit Brazil in May. (UNCLASSIFIED)


MILITARY


4. Two JMSDF Aircraft Collide

a. During ASW training exercise on evening of January 16, a Grumman S-2F with four-man crew and a Sikorsky HSS-2 with six men aboard collided and plunged into sea off Tokushima, Shikoku. Subsequent search operations failed to find any survivors, for whom hope has faded. Site of collision was within standard ASW training area under almost constant use by JMSDF. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: JMSDF has maintained an enviable safety record, but this type of training exercise is fraught with danger. (UNCLASSIFIED)

  
JOHNSON

  
POL:FJMcNeil:mb  
JMP:parrior  
JMcNeil

  
NAVA:Ma18:pro

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OBJECT/ACTION 1NR-10			DEPARTMENT OF STATE <h1>AIRGRAM</h1>			POL 2-1 JAPAN		
RM/R 1			REP 10			AF 10		
ARA 10			EUR 10			NEA 10		
NEA 10			CU 10			INR 10		
E 10			P 10			IO 10		
L 10			FBO 10			AID 10		
S/L 10			PC 10			RSK 10		
AGR 10			COM 10			FRB 10		
INT 10			LAB 10			TAR 10		
TR 10			XMB 10			AIR 10		
ARMY 10			CIA 10			NAVY 10		
OSD 10			USIA 10			NSA 10		
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A-1014  
 NO.

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PRIORITY  
 HANDLING INDICATOR

TO : Department of State

INFO : BRASILIA, CINCPAC, CINCPACAF, CINCUSARPAC, CINCPACFLT, COMUS/J, FUKUOKA, HICOMRY, HONG KONG, KOBE-OSAKA, MOSCOW, NAGOYA, NAHA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SAPPORO, SEOUL, TAIPEI

FROM : Amembassy TOKYO

SUBJECT : JOINT WEEKA NO. 4

DATE: January 27, 1967

REF :

**CONTENTS**

1. Election Campaign Enters Home Stretch
2. JCP Castigates Red Guards' "Improper Criticism"
3. Meeting of 13th US-Japan Consultative Committee on Okinawa
4. Brazilian Formin Visits Japan

**POLITICAL**

1. Election Campaign Enters Home Stretch
 

a. Final week's campaign opened with presentation of questionnaires to LDP by JSP and DSP "to clarify differences between parties". Most questions centered on bread and butter issues of consumer rice price, tax exemptions and price stability, but JSP called for scrapping of "Yoshida letter" limiting credits for exports to Chicoms, refusal of U. S. S. Enterprise entry to Japanese ports and immediate return of Okinawa. LDP in January 24 reply hedged on "Yoshida letter" but called for increased China trade within COCOM limits. Describing Enterprise visit as "only natural" under provisions Security Treaty, LDP also expressed hope for early return of all Okinawan administrative rights. Predictably, opposition parties termed replies unsatisfactory

Group 3

Downgraded at 12-year intervals; not automatically declassified.

FORM 4-62 DS-323

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Drafted by: POL (see last page)

Contents and Classification Approved by: POL: TWAINSWORTH

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from Tokyo

and vague. Opposition party leaders in campaign windup stressed need for post-election opposition party agreement on non-ideological issues such as prices, tax exemption, housing, etc. JSP Chairman Sasaki January 23 in Nagoya stated all four opposition parties have "same ideas" on these matters, revealed plan to submit budget amendment supported by all opposition parties and thought it natural to include JCP in any opposition party alliance. In Nara next day, DSP Chairman Nishio stressed JSP and Komeito "agreed in principle" to support his earlier proposal of opposition alliance on agreed domestic matters affecting people's livelihood (see WEEKA 2, Item 2). Urging opposition party agreement for budget amendment, he called for meeting of JSP, DSP and Komeito leaders immediately following elections. Komeito Chairman Tsuji January 25 thought limited cooperation with JCP possible on basis of firm policy agreement.

b. January 23 PriMin Sato, speaking in his Yamaguchi home district, appealed to voters for 100,000 votes at "this important political crossroads". In Gumma Prefecture January 25, PriMin promised to maintain national and private railway fares at present level until 1968 and indicated consumer rice price would not be increased at least until July 1967 when producer rice price comes up for restudy. He also visited Chiba and Kanagawa Prefectures during week but limited pronouncements to appeals on behalf LDP candidates.

c. During course of week, most media published predictions of general election outcome, putting LDP in 266-279 range with most forecasts slightly above or below 270, JSP from 141 to 160 with most in low 150's, DSP from 23 to 32 with most in 27-30 range, Komeito from 20-29 with little agreement, and JCP from 3 to 9 with most forecasters predicting 4 or 5 seats. To most observers independents seemed likely to get 4 or 5 seats, but Asahi predicted a whopping 17 in addition to 271 LDP (plus/minus 8). On January 27 Asahi on basis of public opinion survey indicated that 36.3% of electorate favored LDP, 24% supported JSP, 4.4% DSP, 3.3% Komeito, 1.5% JCP, and 1.7% liked other political parties or independents. 9.4% had no favorite political party and, as always, 19.4% did not reply.

d. As campaign entered final few days, observers increasingly turning thoughts to composition of post-election Diet. January 23 LDP SecGen Fukuda stated belief that post-election politics would revolve about the Security Treaty issue and in this regard described DSP and Komeito as "friendly parties". Embarrassed by this untimely embrace while they were in midst of campaign as "opposition", and advocating opposition party cooperation in new Diet, DSP and Komeito summarily rejected friendly party label. Most attention focussed on movements of LDP renovation group led by Aiichiro FUJIYAMA and

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Yasuhiro NAKASONE who January 26 stated that drop of LDP seats below 278 (strength at time of dissolution) would represent "defeat" for LDP. Same day Fujiyama said that if LDP strength fell below 278, result would reflect people's lack of confidence in Sato leadership. (UNCLASSIFIED)

e. Comment: Final week's campaigning turned to emotional appeals--a vote for JSP or JCP would mean turmoil in Japan comparable to that in China/and direct-speaking to voters' pocketbooks, as candidates tried to find key to electoral success. Diversity reflected fact this election has not produced any dominant issues save, perhaps, "black mist", which now is somewhat shopworn. Media predictions shed only general illumination on probable election outcome since all analyses agreed that situation in many urban districts and not a few rural areas virtually impossible to predict. Likelihood is that opposition party cooperation on some non-ideological issues such as prices and housing will emerge after elections, but differences concerning JCP role makes broad range alliance on policy matters unlikely. Yet all opposition parties will probably combine to harass LDP whenever opportunity presents itself. As election results become known, close attention will be paid strength of anti-Sato Fujiyama, Nakasone and Matsumura factions. Virtually all "independents" having chance of election could be expected rejoin LDP shortly thereafter; high number of "independent" predictions therefore increased gap between Asahi and other media in predicting conservative success. Asahi has usually come closest among major newspapers. Popular support for parties, as assessed by Asahi, meant drop for both LDP and JSP from level at 1963 election. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

## 2. JCP Castigates Red Guards' "Improper Criticism"

a. January 23 Asahi published report that previous day Peking Peoples University Red Guards put up wall newspaper which described JCP as "revisionist" and criticized LIU Shao-chi and TENG Hsiao-ping for drawing up low-posture joint communique with Miyamoto group during latter's 1966 visit to China. Wall paper said Mao sharply criticized fact that communique contained no mention Soviet revisionism and personally revised text which JCP representatives refused to accept. January 24 Akahata ran long stinging article critical of Red Guards action, but stated that differences between "Comrades Mao and Liu" were matters for resolution by Chinese. Article said that Liu and Teng were absent from Peking when communique draft was discussed by JCP Presidium member Masayoshi OKA and LIU Ning-i. In later discussion between JCP and Chinese group headed by CHOU En-lai, including PENG Chen, KANG Sheng, LIU Ning-i, and LIAO Cheng-chih, it was agreed to omit assessments of Soviet revisionism and leadership on which two groups could not agree. Final draft communique telegraphed to Mao and as

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result JCP was asked to reconsider matter of Soviet revisionism and other questions not previously discussed. This JCP delegation refused to do, whereupon Mao suggested they pretend that meeting had not taken place, and thus there no need for joint communique. JCP delegation agreed and, according to Akahata report, refused disclose details of China meetings until confronted with "slandorous and distorted" Red Guard charges. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: This JCP's first direct public reference to Chicom Great Cultural Revolution and draws clear line between Chicom leadership differences on which JCP will not comment and criticism of JCP. If Akahata report is accurate account of March 1966 JCP-CCP leadership meeting, Red Guard criticism of Liu and Teng unfounded. While this may be step toward open recriminations between JCP and CCP, likely that JCP at least would prefer to let matter rest, returning to level of indirect criticism in future. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

3. Meeting of 11th US-Japan Consultative Committee on Okinawa

a. In wake public criticism which followed PriMin Sato's January 18 statement opposing "functional reversion" of Okinawan administrative rights to Japan (WEEKKA 3, Item 2), GOJ requested ConCom meeting January 25. Fon-Min Miki and PMO DirGen Tsukahara represented Japan. High Commissioner Unger joined usual list of participants on US side of table.

b. Two major items were on agenda: GOJ counterproposal for Japanese aid to Okinawa during FY 68 and question of change in design of flag flown by Okinawan vessels. First item was handled routinely. GOJ's counterproposal, totaling nearly \$29 million, differed only slightly from original US proposal. Second problem generated considerable substantive discussion. US representatives presented response to GOJ request for new design, combining Japanese national flag with "a certain sign indicative of Okinawa over it", by offering for consideration three different designs, combining in one flag "Delta" flag now flown by Okinawan vessels with Japanese national colors. Japanese responded that physical joining of Japan's colors to Delta would offend rather than please Japanese sensibilities and made very strong plea for separating two elements. US side replied that legal and practical problems foreseen if flags were not joined together, but expressed our "understanding" of Japanese proposal and said would study problem further. (CONFIDENTIAL)

c. Comment: GOJ clearly hoped results of meeting would provide helpful concrete support for GOJ contention that its approach to Okinawan problem paying off in terms of benefits for Okinawan people. Free and frank exchange of views on issues, unusual for ConCom meeting, was encouraging

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development. Japanese disappointed that agreement could not be reached but nevertheless appeared highly appreciative of US effort to be as forthcoming as possible on issue of considerable emotional significance to Japan. Press generally treated US position on flag as "forthcoming" but Asahi speculated that US had "disappointed" FonMin. Adjustment of few remaining areas of disagreement on aid should be easy. (CONFIDENTIAL)


4. Brazilian FonMin Visits Japan

Week after Brazilian President-elect Arthur da Costa e Silva visited Japan (WEEKA 3, Item 3), Brazilian FonMin Juracy Montenegro Magalhaes, wife and suite arrived in Tokyo January 23 for five-day visit. Met by FonMin Miki, he saw PriMin Sato and other Japanese leaders. On January 24 he and Miki signed treaty to avoid double taxation. From Tokyo Brazilian party proceeded to Taipei on January 27. (UNCLAS SSIFIED)

MILITARY AND PSYCHOLOGICAL

Negative.

  
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JMFarrior  
CM:WOphuls 

USIS:HLBurleson 

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ORIGIN/ACTION			DEPARTMENT OF STATE		POL 2-1 JAPAN	
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ARA	EUR	5	TO : DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
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E	5/P	1	FROM : Amembassy TOKYO			
L	6/P	12	SUBJECT : JOINT WEEKA NO. 5			
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1	2	1	DATE: February 4, 1967			
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			POLITICAL			
1967 FEB 6 AM 9 45			1. LDP Retains Comfortable Majority in Diet			
COPYFLO-PBR			a. January 29 Lower House general elections saw LDP surprise critics by retaining comfortable majority in Diet, winning 277 seats out of 486 total, which includes 19 new seats added to reflect urban population increases. LDP dropped 6 seats from 1963 elections. JSP, despite apparently favorable atmosphere created by black mist scandals, received shock of its life in winning only 140 seats, 4 less than 1963. Small parties were biggest gainers as DSP won 30 seats, a gain of 7. Komeito, running Lower House candidates for the first time, won respectable 25 seats. JCP despite gain in popular vote managed to garner only 1 additional seat, bringing its total to 5. "Independents"			
			Group 3			
			Downgraded at 12-year intervals; not automatically declassified			
FORM 4-62 DS-323			CONFIDENTIAL			
Drafted by: POL (see last page)			Contents and Classification Approved by: POL:TWainsworth			
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from Tokyo

won 9 seats; 8 of these have joined LDP, and one entered JSP, since all in fact were party members who had failed get official endorsement.

b. Popular vote percentages, given below, show LDP dropping below 50% for first time since its foundation in 1957, but JSP's percentage of popular support also diminished while other parties' total showed considerable gain due to entrance of Komeito on political scene.

	<u>% Popular Vote</u>	<u>% 1963 Vote</u>
Liberal Democrats	48.8%	54.7%
Socialists	27.9%	29.0%
Democratic Socialists	7.4%	7.4%
Komeito	5.4%	--
Communists	4.8%	4.0%
Independents	5.5%	5.6%
Small Parties	<u>0.2%</u>	<u>0.2%</u>
Totals	100%	100 %

(UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: Although LDP leaders obviously greatly relieved at holding own, neither of major parties can take much comfort from popular vote trend as compared to 1963. Entry of Komeito obviously principal objective factor in reducing LDP and JSP share of vote, and within this situation LDP did effective job of maximizing effectiveness, in terms of seats, of its reduced share of popular vote. This process can be carried only so far, however. LDP in future could find itself facing alternatives of developing more effective appeal to urban populations or entering real "multi-party" era in Japanese politics. JSP, having muffed golden opportunity, is clearly biggest loser in psychological terms

d. Character of Komeito, political arm of Soka Gakkai, means  
✓ LDP decline cannot be equated to <sup>growth of</sup> "progressive forces" in Japanese political terminology hitherto employed. Despite JCP increase of .8% combined

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JSP/JCP share of ballot dropped. DSP's increase in seats and articulateness their spokesmen insure Japan's 3rd largest party a larger voice in national affairs.

e. LDP's relative success strengthens PriMin's hand in intra-party maneuvering although it does not imply that "anti-mainstream" factions will cease looking for ways unseat him. So far as policy concerned, Embassy believes Sato will feel election results fully endorsed his publicly avowed support of close relations with US and may encourage him to move toward somewhat more forthcoming foreign policy initiatives pointing toward close cooperation with non-communist Asian countries. In domestic area, LDP, justifiably concerned with implications of percentage loss, probably will place increased emphasis on social improvement programs in housing, public nuisance abatement, etc., in effort to achieve "roll-back" of combined opposition growth in urban areas. (CONFIDENTIAL)

## 2. Tokyo Governor Race Shapes Up

a. Politicians wasted little time, once election results were known (Item 1), in turning attention to Tokyo's April 15 gubernatorial election. PriMin, LDP Metropolitan Chapter President Okinori KAYA, and former LDP Vice-President Shojiro KAWASHIMA in February 2 meeting reportedly picked Shunichi SUZUKI, Vice-Governor of Tokyo, as front runner for LDP nomination. Press indicated Suzuki's reputation as competent administrator and belief Suzuki acceptable to Komeito were strong factors in his favor. Meanwhile, DSP leaders revived proposal of four-party (LDP, JSP, DSP and Komeito) backing for a non-partisan candidate for Governor's post. Prior to general election DSP and Komeito (which has third largest delegate bloc in Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly) had reached agreement in principle for non-partisan approach to Tokyo administration. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Administration of world's largest city was marred by scandals in 1965 and as result of Metropolitan Assembly election in July 1965 Tokyo politics entered multi-party era with vengeance (WEEKA 28, July 16, 1965). JSP holds largest block of delegate seats, followed by LDP and Komeito. Assembly has been governed by shaky LDP-Komeito working arrangement. January 29th general election results also show no single party holds anything like majority in Tokyo. Prospects are for LDP to search for candidate suitable to at least Komeito and if Suzuki does not fit bill, he may be dropped. JSP's position is particularly difficult. They cannot be expected to join in non-partisan scheme but have no surefire candidate of their own on horizon. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

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3. Policy, Diet Organization, Take Spotlight

a. Diet scheduled open February 15 with first order of business, after organization of new Lower House itself, pro forma reelection of Sato as PriMin. Attention now centers on Diet organization and policy formulations. LDP has not yet decided on new Speaker (Ayabe was one of few prominent LDP incumbents who lost) but press indicates former JusMin Mitsujiro ISHII has considerable support in LDP for post. Opposition, particularly JSP, demanding Vice-Speakership be assigned to it but PriMin indicated in January 31 press conference that LDP had no intention of handing over Vice-Speakership, although he indicated LDP might parcel out some committee chairmanships to opposition parties. Sato stated intention to hold separate talks with opposition party leaders on question of Diet organization but JSP SecGen Narita termed proposal "meaningless".

b. In policy field, GOJ has begun preparation of budget for FY 67 for submission to Diet about March 10. PriMin in press conference also expressed intention to respect report concerning revision of regulations on political contributions to be submitted by 5th Election Council. DSP's proposal prior to election to reach opposition policy agreement with JSP and Komeito on such matters as prices, housing, public hazards and traffic congestion has been echoed by JSP and Komeito, although question of whether JCP should participate still remains up in the air. January 31 JSP proposed specific accord on these matters. (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: JSP's setback, coupled with rise in strength of smaller parties that generally respect parliamentary processes should ensure Diet opening with no more than usual confusion over organization. DSP sources told Embassy that nothing like pre-dissolution "opposition alliance" is in works but opposition agreement on non-ideological policy matters has fair chance of coming into being. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

4. GOJ Reaction to Mansfield and Reischauer Testimony on Okinawa

a. February 2 press gave heavy play to January 31 Senate Foreign Relations Committee testimony of Ambassador Reischauer and comments of Senator Mansfield stressing Mansfield's hope (as quoted by AP) that "question of residual sovereignty over Ryukyus would be put into" Security Treaty at time of 1970 review. Kyodo dispatch from Washington February 1 quoted Mansfield as saying he hoped solution could be found to permit Ryukyus and Bonins to be returned to Japan at time of 1970 Security Treaty review. Same day press also gave top billing to February 1 statement by

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"high Foreign Office source" who welcomed Mansfield and Reischauer statements, emphasizing need for Japan to reach national consensus on Okinawa reversion issue. Foreign Office source reportedly stated that as shown in negotiations, US basically concerned with effective functioning of military bases. Thus reversion of Okinawa might be possible if Japan willing to grant US unencumbered use of bases in accordance with Article 3 of San Francisco Peace Treaty. Source concluded by stating that return of islands depended upon (1) easing of Asian political tensions, (2) consent of former allied powers who agreed to entrust to US entire administrative responsibility for islands and (3) Japanese consensus on how to guarantee free use of US military bases, including entry and storage of nuclear weapons, after islands' return to Japan. At February 2 press conference Chief Cabinet Secretary Fukunaga welcomed Mansfield and Reischauer statements, describing them as "development of new situation" with regard to Ryukyus. Fukunaga announced his intention to pursue early discussions with FonMin Miki to determine GOJ position on matter. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Press showed some discrepancy in rendering of Mansfield and Reischauer statements, probably leaving most readers with impression that Mansfield suggested Okinawan reversion in 1970. Thus prompt statement by "high Foreign Office source", confirmed as Vice-Minister Shimoda, served to point up real difficulties Japanese face in achieving consensus which would permit unrestricted use of bases, including transport and storage of nuclear weapons. Press reaction to FonOff reminder of problems inherent in reversion question (Item 7) was cautious and sober, and extent to which Mansfield statement "reflects official US position" matter of continuing speculation on part Japanese press and no doubt government officials as well. (CONFIDENTIAL)

##### 5. Soviet Ambassador Reassigned

a. Soviet Ambassador Vinogradov February 2 notified FonOff that he had been ordered to return to Moscow. He arrived in Tokyo 4 1/2 years ago, September 17, 1962. Date of Vinogradov's departure is not yet decided. There is speculation he will be appointed Foreign Vice Minister when he returns. There is also speculation that G. Sudarikov, Director of Far Eastern Department of Soviet FonOff, will replace him. (UNCLASSIFIED)

#### MILITARY

##### 6. Military Jets Crash Without Causing Injury

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from Tokyo

a. Two similar military jet crashes occurred on evening of February 1. USAF F-105D jet fighter from Yokota Air Base developed engine trouble returning from routine instrument training flight at 1755. Pilot guided aircraft to center of Tamagawa River on outskirts of Tokyo before ejecting at very low altitude. Pilot was uninjured and was commended for his successful efforts to avoid populated area.

b. JASDF T-33A jet trainer with similar engine failure crashed at 1854 near Kasugai City in Aichi Prefecture. Two pilots ejected at low altitude just before aircraft crashed into tracks of Meitetsu railway only moments before crowded electric train would have arrived at scene. Both pilots were uninjured. (UNCLASSIFIED)

PSYCHOLOGICAL

7. Mansfield Remarks on Okinawa Return Spark Press Comment

a. Washington reports of Senator Mansfield's remarks about return of Okinawa administrative rights to Japan received lead play in some February 1 evening papers and next day morning editions. Also, February 2 morning papers prominently carried stories on FonOff view that Japan should stand ready with clear public consensus on whether to give US full, free use of Okinawa military facilities, including free movement of N-arms, if Japan wishes to propose early return of administrative rights (Item 4).

b. Morning February 2 Asahi said that in view of present positions of GOJ and opposition parties, "Free use of bases as price for return of administrative rights involves extremely grave proviso to problem." Evening February 1 Asahi said FonOff statement "is being received as . . . cold water being thrown on Prime Minister's concept" (of working for return of overall rights, rather than separate return of educational rights).

c. Most February 3 morning papers carried features and/or editorials on issue. Long Sankei feature said outcome of US-Japan consultative committee meeting on Okinawa "showed problem is unexpectedly complex" and that "unfortunately, possibility (of total return) is extremely slight." Sankei editorial said, "We cannot agree with setting problem up as one of alternatives; it is wrong to consider problems re Peace Treaty and Japan's Constitution as reciprocal to problems involving military bases, which Security Treaty and Administrative Agreement deal with." Sankei held that step-by-step return of administrative rights is in "better interest of Japan, and is safe, reasonable path."

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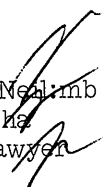
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d. On other hand, Yomiuri editorial proposed that "perhaps special area could be set up under special agreement." Said problem must be studied on basis of "what is best for fulfilling desires of Japanese people, including Okirawans, and for promoting welfare of residents there." Half-page analysis in Mainichi estimated that public debate on introducing N-arms would meet strong opposition and not produce national consensus.

e. February 3 Tokyo Shimbun "Hissen" column said: "It is absurd to start drooling the moment Mr. Mansfield calls for early return of Okinawa and Bonins. If we are to accept administration of Okinawa, we would at least have to stand ready to shoulder fully problems of security and livelihood of islanders." Tokyo Shimbun editorial said, re FonOff statement, "As long as return of administration is to rest on give-and-take principle, at minimum we would have to pay price of taking on main burden of responsibility for defense of Okinawa and surrounding area, thereby expanding our self-defense function and reducing military burden of United States." (UNCLASSIFIED)

  
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AIRA:MajRussell  


USIS:HBurleson  


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ORIGIN/ACTION			DEPARTMENT OF STATE		<div style="text-align: left;"> <b>AIRGRAM</b>  <small>ANALYSIS BRANCH</small> </div>	
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ARA	EUR	EA	<div style="text-align: left;"> <b>TO :</b> DEPARTMENT OF STATE  <b>INFO:</b> BONN, CINCPAC, CINCPACAF, CINCSARPAC, CINCPACFLT, COMUS/J, FUKUOKA, HICOMRY, HONG KONG, KOBE-OSAKA, MOSCOW, NAGOYA, NAHA, NICOSIA, SAIGON, SAPPORO, SEOUL, TAIPEI   <b>FROM :</b> Amembassy TOKYO  <b>DATE:</b> February 10, 1967   <b>SUBJECT :</b> JOINT WEEKA NO. 6   <b>REF :</b>   <div style="text-align: center;"><u>CONTENTS</u></div> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Diet Preliminaries</li> <li>2. Parties Jockey for Position in Tokyo gubernatorial Race</li> <li>3. Akahata Raps Peking Again</li> <li>4. Orthodox, Dissident Communists Maneuver</li> <li>5. Sato Urges More Active Diplomacy</li> <li>6. Japan on NPT</li> <li>7. Fourteenth SSN Visit</li> <li>8. Shimoda Statement on Non-Proliferation Treaty</li> <li>9. Response to Vietnam Peace Rumors</li> </ol> </div>			
NEA	CU	INR				
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AGR	COM	FRB	<div style="text-align: left;"> <b>1. Diet Preliminaries</b>   <b>POLITICAL</b>   <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>Diet Preliminaries</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Calling for 136-day session, LDP still plans February 15 Diet opening, although organization of Diet remains subject of discussion between government and opposition parties (Week 5). February 10 press reports indicated LDP proposal for individual meetings between PriMin and heads of JSP, DSP and Komeito received tentative approval from opposition parties with meetings expected take place February 14.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </div>			
2	3					
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Opposition continues press demands for Lower House Vice-Speakership and share of Standing Committee Chairmanships in face of LDP unwillingness to go beyond a few Special Committee Chairmanships. Press February 10 also reported LDP had made firm decision to make former Justice Minister and LDP faction leader Mitsujiro ISHII Speaker of Lower House and retain Vice-Speaker at time of dissolution, Sunao SONADA, in his post. Opposition also pressing for establishment Special Lower House Committee on Okinawan problems. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Tradition dictates that during ritual discussions preceding Diet opening LDP yield something to opposition importunings, but LDP unlikely to yield on major question of Vice-Speakership. In face of Socialist physical-obstruction and boycott tactics of recent sessions, firm grip on Speaker's powers (and, occasionally, ability to substitute Vice-Speaker at crucial point) has proved indispensable weapon for GOJ/LDP. Possibly LDP will find it convenient to agree to establishment special Okinawan committee and to modification of proposed schedule. Also reasonable chance that discussions may drag on beyond opening day, postponing election of PriMin and Diet officers. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

## 2. Parties Jockey for Position in Tokyo Gubernatorial Race

a. Suggestion of four-party (LDP, JSP, DSP, Komeito) joint Tokyo gubernatorial candidate (Week 5, Item 2) deflated February 4 by Komeito SecGen Hojo's announcement that as result general election changes Komeito participation "virtually impossible", followed February 5 by Soka Gakkai President Ikeda's statement that Komeito leadership "now strongly supporting" idea of putting up separate Komeito candidate. LDP SecGen Fukuda February 6 spoke of LDP cooperation with DSP and "other opposition parties" to find joint candidate, but PriMin Sato next day stated LDP would not name candidate until other parties' candidates known. JSP February 7 began week-long effort persuade Kaoru OTA, former Sohyo Chairman, to enter race, but both sides lacked enthusiasm. February 8 DSP again proposed joint candidate sponsored by LDP, JSP and DSP, but rejected JSP proposal for joint DSP-LDP-JSP-JCP candidate. JCP named Central Committee member Itaru YONEHARA as its gubernatorial candidate, but hinted willingness to scuttle him should broader alliance become possible. Bringing week's confusion full circle, Komeito SecGen announced February 9 that his party would definitely name separate candidate at party convention scheduled for February 13. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Results of recent general election in Tokyo confirmed fact, if confirmation was needed, that no single party can rely on even one-third of Tokyo vote. Thus Komeito action came as shock to other parties, especially LDP and JSP, either of which would have reasonable chance of winning with Komeito endorsement.

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c. Tokyo governor post is the top executive job on Japanese political scene which is decided by direct popular vote. For this reason, because of its practical importance in administration of national capital, and because Japanese political observers regard Tokyo as bellwether of trends for rest of country, this April's race has more than local interest. (UNCLASSIFIED)

3. Akahata Raps Peking Again

a. Akahata February 9 covered front page with article announcing expulsion of ten JCP members now in Peking, including Mrs. Tatsu TOKUDA, widow of former JCP SecGen Kyuichi Tokuda. In slightly new twist, expellees were accused of following doctrine of "head of certain foreign party", rather than simply "certain foreign party". Article went on to deny universality of Mao's thought, saying that forcing Mao's thought on other communist parties constituted "undue interference". Akahata said Mao's works, "like those of Ho Chi Minh", had value for Japanese communists but reserved right to criticize Mao thought. Re-emphasizing independent stand, Akahata said JCP's two postwar major errors were result of foreign communist parties' interference in JCP affairs. Article concluded by stating that equating thought of living foreign leader with Marxist-Leninism and judging Japanese revolutionary movement on that basis would prevent rather than assist development of Japanese revolution. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Expulsion of Mrs. Tokuda and others not unexpected since they recently echoed Red Guard accusations that JCP was "revisionist", while announcing their own break with JCP. More serious matter is lack of reverence for Mao's thought which may well trigger an open CCP/JCP polemic. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

4. Orthodox, Dissident Communists Maneuver

a. According February 9 press reports, "regular" JCP-affiliated Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee plans to attend 9th executive meeting of Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity group scheduled for Nicosia February 13, to determine location of May 1967 convention. On heels of Chicom decision not to attend Nicosia meet, pro-Peking wing of Japan Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee (Week 45, Item 3, November 1966) also February 7 decided to stay away.

b. February 10 press reported previous day announcement of formation of new dissident "Communist Workers' Party", composed of part of Yoshio SHIGA's Voice of Japan group led by writer Momo IIDA, Tomokane (Chishu) NAITO's Socialist Renovation Movement, and Shojiro KASUGA's Socialist Unification Supporters Association (Week 46, Item 7, November 1966). At February 3-4 inaugural meeting in Tokyo, three groups selected 33 Central

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Committee members of which ten will form new party's collective leadership, with Naito and Iida reportedly serving as spokesmen. Calling it "contrary to international communist movement", "Voice of Japan" leader Yoshio SHIGA and some of his followers reportedly refused to participate in formation of new party. (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: Pro-Peking A-A group's decision was matter of course given Chicom stand, but "regular" JCP-line committee's participation noteworthy since until now JCP has sought to avoid situations which would put it in awkward position of having to antagonize either Soviets or Chicoms. While too early to determine precise effect of this decision on possible JCP participation in Soviet-sponsored world communist meet, increasingly harsh JCP criticism of Chicoms may mean move step in that direction (Item 3).

d. Workers party, comprising elements which left JCP during its pro-Peking phase, has little possibility of growth, and is most unlikely pose threat to JCP. In fact, its only significance may be some potential to embarrass Soviets, who, in attempt to improve relations with JCP, reportedly discouraged Shiga from joining new group. Having lost his Lower House seat in recent election, Shiga now finds himself in unhappy position of leading only a remnant of his old "Voice of Japan" group. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

5. Sato Urges More Active Diplomacy

a. According to press, PriMin Sato at meeting with ranking FonOff officials February 9 received FonOff analysis of world developments and conferred on policy for coming year. He emphasized promotion of economic development of Asia and search for peace in Vietnam. He urged that concrete steps be taken for establishment of agriculture development fund for SEA and measures to ensure that Japan's bilateral aid be used most effectively. Press also announced that Sato plans to make several overseas visits after Diet session ends, expected to be in June. Among countries he may visit are USSR, ROK, and some SEA countries. FonMin Miki will attend Manila Ministerial Conference for SEA Economic Development in April, ASPAC Ministerial Conference in Bangkok in July, and US-Japan Joint Committee meeting on Trade and Economic Affairs in July. In addition Miki may visit several other SEA countries and USSR and attend UNGA in New York. Meeting noted that, under Sato, trade with Communist China climbed from \$310 million in 1964 to \$630 million in 1966 and reaffirmed that trade with Communist China will be continued on basis of separation of economics from politics. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Meeting was regular review of policy and provided no new lines of policy. FonOff needs no urging from PriMin to undertake more forthcoming role in SEA economic development; Ministry of Finance is principal stumbling block. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

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6. Japan on NPT

a. Vice-FonMin Shimoda, in talk with press February 9, said that GOJ will not waive its right to conduct nuclear tests for peaceful purposes under proposed non-proliferation treaty (NPT). He reportedly said that non-nuclear powers should not be excluded from use of nuclear energy and will not tolerate unilateral control by N-club members. He described Japan's basic interests in NPT as (1) establishment of measures to safeguard non-nuclear powers from threats by nuclear powers, (2) guarantees to ensure that nuclear power for peaceful uses is not converted for military uses, and (3) obligation on nuclear powers to share responsibility and sacrifice own interests equally with non-nuclear powers in concluding treaty. Japan favors NPT as big step toward goal of total banning of nuclear weapons which not feasible at this time, Shimoda told press. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Japan is particularly concerned that, in sacrificing her chances for developing nuclear weapons herself by signing NPT, her security be guaranteed (especially now that Communist China has shown she can develop the weapon) and that nuclear powers contribute to the peace of the world by making equal sacrifices. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

7. Fourteenth SSN Visit

a. SSN Sea Dragon arrived in Sasebo February 10 for approximately 13-day visit. February 9 evening editions carried brief notices of vessel's scheduled arrival but more newsworthy events swept Sea Dragon completely out of next day's morning papers, except for English language Japan Times. JSP-Sohyo delegation headed by JSP People's Movement Bureau Director, Dietman Noboru YAMAZAKI, called on Embassy to deliver protest in name of JSP Chairman Kozo SASAKI. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: JSP protesters rather plaintively complained to Embassy that SSN visits have become rather "natural" event and, in departure from past practice, downplayed usual emphasis on their real or imagined fears about "safety" of SSN's, talking more about opposition to US-Japan security set-up. Delegation did protest with more vigor possible port call of nuclear-powered carrier Enterprise, asserting it would cause great ill feeling toward US in Japan. In recent upsurge of protest groups calling on Embassy, common theme has been anti-Enterprise posture with most delegations stressing her participation in Vietnam bombing and alleging she would bring nuclear weapons into Japan. Amconsulate Fukuoka reported there were no indications of protest activity at Sasebo against Seadragon as of early February 10. (CONFIDENTIAL)

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8. Shimoda Statement on Non-Proliferation Treaty (Item 6)

a. February 10 Tokyo papers gave front page banner play to statement of FonOff Vice-Minister Shimoda in previous day press conference that "Japan should be allowed N-tests for peaceful purposes. If this right not accepted Japan could not but make serious decision concerning Japan's participation in nuclear non-proliferation pact". Japanese journals saw Shimoda's statement as aiming at "clarifying Japan's stand" and at "reserving way for Japan to carry out future peaceful uses of nuclear energy". All papers foresaw "heated debate" in forthcoming Diet session and expect Shimoda remarks might have "subtle effects" on coming 18-nation disarm talks. Sankei banner headline read "Japan would have N-tests if only for peaceful purposes," while Tokyo Shimbun said "Shimoda criticized US-Soviet draft"; and Mainichi front page headline declared "Japan, too, has right to N-tests for peaceful purposes". Mainichi saw in Shimoda's statement difference from FRG FonMin Brandt's views in that Shimoda did not make N-powers' acceptance of this claim "absolute condition" to Japan's joining pact.

b. High GOJ official sources were reported by press to have said this was "Shimoda's personal opinion and not that of GOJ". Sankei pointed out "Shimoda's statement runs counter" to GOJ traditional insistence on "opposing all N-tests", and said it would produce "stormy attack from opposition parties" at coming Diet session. (UNCLASSIFIED)

9. Response to Vietnam Peace Rumors

a. Major February 9 evening papers gave prominent play to latest moves for Vietnam peace in connection with Wilson-Kosygin talks and President Johnson's reply to Pope and speculated that Secretary Rusk's February 9 (Washington time) press conference would probably announce extension of Tet cease-fire to one week. Most papers noted President had stressed necessity reciprocal steps by Hanoi but asserted that since two sides' positions seem to have drawn closer, key to peace at this time was US suspension of bombing of North. Mainichi headlined "Current cease-fire holds key -- extension will open way to Vietnam peace". Yomiuri said: "Focus is on whether US will continue bombing halt". Sankei said: "If suspension continues, strong possibility of peace in Vietnam". Asahi asserted that four out of ten Americans supported U Thant's proposals although no basic change was seen in USG position.

b. Morning February 10 papers on inner pages headlined Kosygin's statement to effect that "if Northern bombings are halted, there is chance". Yomiuri Washington Bureau held that "despite mounting domestic and foreign

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pressures, USG not likely to take drastic forward step because of strong pressure from hawks" and conjectured that "Rusk will refute pressures for peace and demand clear assurance of reciprocal steps by Hanoi." Other papers, awaiting Secretary's interview, made no specific predictions. Reflecting Japanese mood of expectancy in current Tet truce period, spate of rumors on imminent cease-fire caused Japanese Dow-Jones average to tumble 14 yen February 9 -- biggest drop since President Kennedy announced interest equalization tax in 1962. (UNCLASSIFIED)

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L	FBO	AID	<div style="text-align: center;">POLITICAL</div> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Diet Opens, PriMin Sato Re-elected               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Fifty-fifth Special Diet Session opened February 15 with newly elected Diet members choosing former JusMin Mitsujiro ISHII Speaker of Lower House and re-electing Vice-Speaker at time of dissolution, Sunao SONODA, to that post over opposition objections. February 17 Diet re-elected Sato to Prime Ministership. Sato's rivals in <u>pro forma</u> election were respective chairmen of opposition parties.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>					
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PriMin retained pre-dissolution Cabinet in its entirety. In related Diet happenings Upper House February 17 chose standing committee chairmen allotting ten to LDP, five to JSP (names of JSP chairmen will be decided later), and one to Komeito. Lower House scheduled to choose standing committee chairmen late in day of February 17, with LDP having stood firm, in advance negotiations, on line it would keep all Lower House standing committee chairmanships. LDP reportedly has agreed grant opposition generous share of Lower House special committee chairmanships and in addition made concession to opposition by agreeing establish Special Committee on Okinawa Problems, Etc. (Item 6) (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Opposition objections to Sonoda combined their demand JSP be given Vice-Speakership with criticism of Sonoda individually; morning after his re-election press broke story that key figure in Tokyo securities company scandal (WEEK A 49, Item 1) charged Sonoda involved therein. LDP sensibly chose not to yield to opposition importunings on question of Vice-Speakership which has become important post especially in view recent series of Speaker resignations, plus leftists' practice of physically preventing Speaker from reaching House Chamber when they wish obstruct Diet proceedings. Ishii, a faction leader in his own right, is man of considerable stature who appears more likely than immediate predecessors to stay in Speakership for considerable length of time.

c. Selection of Diet officers, re-election of PriMin, and reinstallation of Cabinet mean focus of political attention will shift from Diet organization to substantive matters, particularly next fiscal year's budget. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

## 2. Komeito Convention

a. Fourth Komeito Convention opened February 13 in Tokyo with some 1,000 delegates attending. Focus of convention was naming of newly-elected Lower House members Yoshikatsu TAKEIRI as Party Chairman and Jun'ya YANO as SecGen. Former Chairman Takehisa TSUJI became party "Councillor" while former SecGen Hiroshi HOJO assumed position of party Vice-Chairman. Central Staff Committee, which guides Komeito, was expanded from 23 to 30 members, including 11 new Lower House members. To "clarify" party's position, convention named Soka Gakkai Director and shipping executive Kenichi ABE to run for Tokyo governor post as "independent" with Komeito backing. Policy statements emphasized "democratic government", "masses' welfare", and "world without war". Delegates' participation in roughly two hour convention limited to signifying assent on three occasions and singing of concluding party song. At post-convention news conference new Chairman Takeiri stated Diet cooperation with DSP, JSP and JCP possible on matters connected with peoples' welfare and left door open for cooperation with DSP - the other "third force" party - on broader range of issues. (UNCLASSIFIED)

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b. Comment: New leadership, which was extremely nervous in initial press conferences, possesses limited political experience and in this respect is reminiscent of its predecessors at time of 1964 Komeito founding. In Byzantine maneuvering in Diet management, Chairman Takeiri (41), SecGen Yano (34), and new Diet Policy Chief Kiyoshi ONO (36) may pose tempting target for their more senior and sophisticated colleagues from other parties. According to Komeito source, party named gubernatorial candidate Abe - given virtually no chance of success - as tactical measure to stiffen Komeito organization for future Lower House campaigns. Tone of convention and policy statements suggest Komeito may take more markedly anti-government position in current Diet session. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

### 3. Domei Convention

a. Third Domei annual convention held in Tokyo February 14-16 adopted action policy calling for 15% across-the-board basic wage increase this year, new minimum wage law, greater voice for labor in government economic policy, and continued all-out support of Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), particularly in April local elections. Exuberant response of delegates to introduction of 27 of 30 DSP Lower House Diet members elected in January highlighted convention. Delegates also approved Domei Executive Board amendment to part of action policy pertaining to Japan Council of International Metalworkers' Federation (IMF-JC). Amendment takes position that 1) Domei metal industry affiliates all agree with aims of IMF-JC; 2) those affiliates who desire to join the IMF-JC may do so, although Domei recognizes Zenkin Domei's convention decision last year calling for direct affiliation to the IMF (without joining Japan Council); 3) Domei recognizes IMF-JC as forum in Japan for democratic metal workers unions. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Judging from enthusiastic reception of DSP Dietmen by delegates (who represent local Domei leadership), Domei's continuing efforts on behalf DSP have solid support. Action policy also calls for campaign to induce Domei members to join DSP.

c. Domei action on IMF-JC represents compromise designed to satisfy demands of powerful Domei affiliates (Automobile, Shipbuilding Workers) for recognition and approval of IMF-JC, and to save face of Zenkin Domei which is hostile to IMF-JC and desires to affiliate directly with IMF. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

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#### 4. JCP Expels More Peking-liners

a. February 14 Akahata announced JCP decision previous day to expel former Central Committee member and pro-Peking theorist Kuraji ANZAI. According Akahata Anzai January 13 sent JCP Chairman Sanzo NOSAKA a letter criticizing JCP platform for following "rightist-revisionist" line and characterizing leadership as "revisionist". Two days before January 29 general election Anzai published this "challenge" in commercial press and announced he would join forces with ousted former JCP Central Committee-man Ryuji NISHIZAWA, long known as Peking supporter.

b. Decision to expel long time Peking resident Kinkazu SAIONJI from JCP announced by Akahata February 15. Grandson of last Genro (pre-war senior statesman) Kinmochi Saionji, PriMin in early 1900's, Saionji was castigated for "submitting blindly to guidance and control of a certain foreign country". (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: Neither expulsion was unexpected. Long known as Peking sympathizer, Anzai was dropped from Central Committee in October 1966, reportedly after opposing JCP's new "independent" stance. Saionji, sometimes called Japanese left's "private ambassador" to mainland, committed sin of appealing to Japanese voter not to vote for JCP on Radio Peking broadcast three days before general election. Ironically, announcement of Saionji's expulsion constituted first JCP admission that he was party member. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

#### 5. Tokyo Governors Race Still Confused

a. Sohyo's former Chairman Kaoru OTA finally announced at Convention of Goka Roren (chemical workers), of which he is chairman, his decision not to accept JSP nomination for Tokyo Governorship, ending year-long speculation originally started by Ota himself that he would be JSP candidate. Komeito convention decision to nominate Kenichi ABE (Item 2) ended whatever faint hopes DSP might have had for non-partisan all-party choice. DSP February 15 proposed to both LDP and JSP Rikkyo University President Masatoshi MATSUSHITA as joint candidate. JSP SecGen Narita promptly indicated JSP could not support Matsushita, who is President of Kakkin Kaigi (National Council for Peace and Against Nuclear Weapons), rival organization to JSP-backed Gensuikin (Japan Council against Hydrogen and Atomic Bombs). JSP February 16 announced it had asked Tokyo Education University professor Ryokichi MINOBE to run as JSP candidate and party also asked for JCP and DSP support. LDP maintained its watch-and-wait attitude although Tokyo Vice Governor Suzuki's name continued crop up as possible ruling party's candidate. (UNCLASSIFIED)

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b. Comment: JSP awaits Minobe's decision February 17 but Minobe's prospective running mate for Vice Governor told Embassy Minobe prepared to run although he hoped for support from other parties which may not be forthcoming. Some support exists within LDP for giving ruling party's backing to DSP hopeful Matsushita but possibility exists all parties may run candidates in election. Shakedown period likely take another week if not more. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

6. Japanese Developments on Okinawan Question

a. Press reports indicate expectedly negative reactions from opposition parties on FonOff statement regarding relation of U.S. control of Okinawan bases and reversion of administrative rights to Japan (WEEKA 5). JSP Central Executive Committee charged that FonOff made issue at this time of U.S. right to maintain its military facilities in Ryukyus in order to manipulate public opinion towards acceptance of permanent US-Japan security arrangement and eventual introduction of nuclear weapons into Japan proper. DSP and Komeito reportedly oppose "separation of two issues of U.S. bases and administrative rights" on ground that nuclear bases in Japan would be an unacceptable price for Okinawa's return to Japan. JCP reportedly stated that FonOff is seeking to open way for legalization of introduction of nuclear weapons into Japan.

b. Reversion question will probably be debated in Special Session of Diet which opened February 15. On February 16 press announced that House Steering Committee had agreed to establishment of Special Committee on Okinawan Problems "et cetera". Also on reversion issue press reported February 10 that PriMin Sato had made clear that Okinawa Problem Council (advisory organ to Administrative Affairs Section of PriMin's Office under direction of former Waseda University President Nobumoto OHAMA) would continue to study possibility of having educational jurisdiction over Okinawa returned to Japan ahead of jurisdiction in other areas. However, after submission of its report in spring, Council will be replaced by a new advisory organ (Okinawa Affairs Policy Deliberative Council) to be set up within PriMin's Office for general study of all Okinawan problems. Mainichi February 14 reported Ohama's "private" plan for this new organ which he will submit to Prime Minister shortly. Ohama wants Council to study international legal position of Okinawa, its educational system, economic development and social security system, and improvement of administrative capacity. (UNCLASSIFIED) (Ref: Tokyo's 5737)

c. Comment: Knowledgeable sources on Diet management told Embassy that unexpectedly smooth course of special session opening (Item 1) was purchased by LDP at price of agreeing to Special Committee on Okinawa Problems, "etc." "Et cetera", according same sources, in LDP intention

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represents question of Soviet-held Northern Islands. Although LDP had previously opposed establishment of Okinawa Problem Committee in Diet because of fear that it would be used by opposition parties to exploit reversion issue, LDP may have reckoned that extension of committee's scope to include Soviet occupied islands would offset hazard of concentration on Okinawa. Embassy feels such rationale likely to prove over-optimistic since situation of Okinawa and its Japanese residents is of greater popular interest in Japan than situation of Northern Islands.  
(CONFIDENTIAL)

7. National Foundation Day Provides Opportunity for Mass Exodus to Ski Slopes

a. Some enthusiastic Shintoists and nationalists celebrated first National Foundation Day on February 11, while some students and leftists protested the observance which falls on the same day on which the pre-war Kigensetsu was observed. Ancient traditions relate that Emperor Jimmu assumed power as first Emperor of Japan on Kigensetsu 2,627 years ago. Argument over whether and when to have National Foundation Day, controversy for several years, seemed of little concern to average Japanese who used new holiday for mass exodus to ski slopes and hot springs. Heaviest snowstorm in Tokyo for several years helped minimize participation in competing pro and con demonstrations. PriMin Sato and Education Minister Kennogi both begged off attendance at main "pro" gathering.  
(UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Decision of committee of experts which finally agreed that National Foundation Day should be held on February 11 (WEEK 49, December 9, 1966) roused some fears of revival of pre-war nationalism in press and opposition circles, and hopes for same in some far-right quarters. Vice Min of Education, delegated to represent his chief at main celebration, told EmbOff that he found pre-war-style formalities bewildering and would urge that government steer observance to more up-to-date style in future. He is post-war generation, and his reaction is probably typical of his more thoughtful contemporaries. (LIMITED  
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8. FonOff Accuses Soviets of Distortion on Vietnam

a. Press reported that FonOff European Bureau Director KITAHARA February 16 handed Soviet Ambassador VINOGRADOV note criticizing Soviet charge made January 27 that Japan was interfering in peaceful settlement of Vietnam conflict by supplying U.S. with bases and other facilities. Japanese note said that GOJ had different viewpoint of Vietnam conflict from Soviets, said Soviets exaggerated and distorted

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facts, that GOJ hopes for early peaceful settlement in Vietnam and expects Soviets to take constructive action in that direction. On January 14 FonOff had explained to press that U.S. resumption of bombing of North Vietnam was consistent with position that it could not extend truce unless North Vietnam showed signs on its side of de-escalation of military activities.  
(UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: FonOff note appears somewhat milder than might have been expected in view of fact that Soviet blast came just before election and appeared designed to influence Japanese electorate. Note, nevertheless, reiterates Japanese view that Soviets should exert pressure on Hanoi to come to terms. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

9. Miki Plans Visit East Europe

a. Vice FonMin Shimoda told press February 16 that FonMin Miki had instructed FonOff to work out arrangements for visit to East Europe, including Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary in connection with his visit to Moscow this summer. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: This will be first visit to East Europe by a Japanese FonMin since the war. (UNCLASSIFIED)

10. Tito Visit Postponed

a. Vice FonMin Shimoda told press February 13 that visit of Yugoslavia President Tito, originally scheduled for late March, had been postponed. Shimoda thought postponement might be connected with elections scheduled in Yugoslavia in April. (UNCLASSIFIED)

11. Finance Ministry Takes Negative Attitude on Third Defense Buildup

a. Papers February 17 reported Finance Ministry has adopted position against increase in Ground Self-Defense Force authorized strength (on grounds GSDF should first be brought up to presently authorized strength); rely on Nike "Ajax" for surface to air missile rather than Nike Hercules; carry out other economies including restricting number of planes and ships to bring total saving during Five Year Third Defense Buildup of between \$550 - 700 million dollars.

b. FinMin further decided concentrate on JFY-1967 JDA budget at this time and leave compilation of full five year plan budget for later.  
(UNCLASSIFIED)

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c. Comment: JDA source confirms accuracy of press reports but states that Agency holding out for decision on Third Buildup Program prior to approval 1967 budget. He added, however, that Government party would probably approve FinMin proposal postponing action on long-term plan. Source said JDA and FinMin expected arrive at final budget draft by February 20. (CONFIDENTIAL)

  
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USIS:HBurleson

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1967 FEB 28 AM 11 09			POLITICAL			
COPYFLO-PBR			1. Lower House Establishes Special Committees			
DEPARTMENT OF STATE RECEIVED			a. On February 17 Lower House created eight new special committees dividing chairmanships LDP 2, JSP 4, DSP 1, Komeito 1. Special committees and chairmen are: Okinawa Problems, Etc., Soichi USUI, LDP; Public Election Law, Saeki OZAWA, LDP; Price Countermeasures, Mrs. Satoko TOKANO, JSP; Industrial Hazards Countermeasures, Kazuo YAGI, JSP; Disaster Countermeasures, Haruji TAHARA, JSP; Coal Problems, Shinnen TAGAYA, JSP;			
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Traffic, Safety Countermeasures, Eiji YAMASHITA, DSP; Science and Technology Promotion, Jun'ya YANO, Komeito. Diet then recessed until about March 14 to permit completion JFY 1967 Budget. When Diet reconvenes PriMin Sato, FonMin Miki, FinMin Mizuta, and DirGen Econ Planning Agency Miyazawa will present policy speeches to both houses. Questions on policy speeches now scheduled for March 16-17. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Establishment of Special Committees and apportionment of majority of chairmanships to opposition parties reportedly result of LDP-opposition agreement which permitted smooth opening of session while LDP retained all Lower House standing committee chairmanships, as well as Vice-Speakership (WEEK 7, Item 1). Diet expected to be fully occupied with budget until mid-April when it scheduled to recess for local elections. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

## 2. Tokyo Gubernatorial Maneuvers Continue

a. Reversing his decision of previous day, Tokyo University of Education Professor Ryokichi MINOBE February 19 "tentatively" agreed to run as the JSP candidate for Tokyo Governor "under certain conditions". Shortly after JSP Chairman Kozo SASAKI and SecGen Tomomi NARITA indicated their willingness to accept "any" conditions, Sohyo and JCP rallied to the Minobe banner, JCP indicating it would drop previously named gubernatorial candidate Itaru YONEHARA after negotiations with JSP. February 20 JSP's Central Executive Committee formally decided to "recommend" Minobe. In Kyoto next day, DSP Chairman Suehiro NISHIO stated party would support Rikkyo University President Masatoshi MATSUSHITA, whether he received LDP support or not. In an attempt to gain DSP support for Tokyo Vice Governor Shunichi SUZUKI, LDP SecGen Takeo FUKUDA February 22 talked at cross purposes with DSP SecGen Eiichi NISHIMURA, who sought LDP support for Matsushita. As a result of meeting, Nishimura announced DSP Central Executive Committee would nominate Matsushita on February 24, and press reports indicated PriMin Sato would personally choose between Suzuki and Matsushita February 24. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Symbolic importance of prize at stake, Minobe's potential strength, and lack of enthusiasm for Suzuki in some quarters put LDP in tight position. LDP during week reportedly considered but gave up idea of coming up with new LDP candidate. Pressures on PriMin to back Matsushita likely to increase. However, situation still subject to change depending on Minobe's "final" decision expected February 25. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

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### 3. Tripartite Opposition Policy Agreement Formulated

a. February 21 JSP, DSP and Komeito Diet Policy Committee Chairmen jointly submitted tripartite proposal to Chief Cabinet Secretary Kenji FUKUNAGA and LDP Policy Board Chairman Naomi NISHIMURA. Agreement, which incorporates opposition policy proposals for 1967 budget, represents fruition of idea first advanced during Lower House campaign by DSP Chairman Suehiro NISHIO that parties should come to some common agreement on "non-ideological" policy questions. (WEEKKA 2, Item 2). Formulation requests freeze on public utilities price rises and other charges set by government which affect general public such as consumer rice price, health insurance premiums and public school tuition fees. Opposition calls on government to cover deficits in this sector from public funds. Opposition also requested (1) expansion and improvement of distribution system to stabilize prices of perishable foods; (2) increased income tax exemptions, whereby a family with 4 dependents, for example, would pay no taxes if income was less than 1 million yen <sup>(about \$2780)</sup> a year; (3) housing units scheduled for construction by GOJ under 5 year housing program be increased from 6,700,000 to 7,600,000; (4) enactment of public hazards control law, including appropriations sufficient to enable central and local governments to combat traffic accidents, smog, pollution, etc.

b. JSP had originally conditioned its acceptance of Nishio's proposal for joint opposition policy formulation on inclusion of JCP but later withdrew this condition, prompting JCP to charge later same day that JSP's participation in policy agreement excluding JCP was "breach of faith". JCP huffed that even if it had been invited to subscribe to agreement it would not have done so because some points were unacceptable to party. (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: Regardless of practicality of some of the proposals (e.g., government must almost inevitably raise consumer rice price this year) agreement represents step forward in development of a responsible opposition. However, conclusion of agreement does not mean Sasaki-led JSP will cease "opposition for opposition's sake" nor does it mean extended cooperation in other areas between non-communist opposition parties. GOJ likely to try to appear responsive at least in some areas to opposition policy stand, e.g., PriMin has already stated GOJ should gradually raise <sup>tax</sup> exemption levels over a period of years. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

### 4. JSP Leader Attacks DSP

a. At a press conference February 22 JSP Chairman Kozo SASAKI said that DSP had revealed its true nature as "second conservative party" by backing joint candidate with LDP in mayoralty elections

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in Kyoto and Kita-Kyushu. Sasaki went on to say that JSP should promote cooperation with Komeito rather than DSP and that his statement reflected JSP Central Executive Committee decision.

b. DSP Deputy SecGen Ikko KASUGA immediately told press Sasaki's statement "disgusting and insensible". Kasuga criticized Sasaki for making statement while ink of opposition parties' policy agreement still wet (Item 3) and demanded Socialists recognize fact that DSP made its own decisions. He said Sasaki appeared to have lost his reason, become hysterical and made baseless charges because DSP did not always act in accord with JSP's desires. Komeito's new SecGen Jun'ya YANO joined fray by saying JSP Chairman should have been more discreet given opposition policy agreement. (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: Sasaki's statement apparently designed pressure DSP into withholding cooperation from LDP in Tokyo Governor's race, but statement - ill timed in view of conclusion opposition agreement - has also come under fire from moderate JSP elements. Sohyo moderates likely to join in criticism since Sasaki critic and Zentei (All Communications Workers) President TAKARAGI has recently begun to push vigorously thesis that labor must work toward elusive goal of reunification of non-communist left. Sasaki and CEC cohorts probably also hoped deal setback to reunification drive by attacking DSP, but strategy may backfire against him in intra-party feuding. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

5. PriMin Remarks on NPT

a. According to February 19 Japan Times, Prime Minister Sato told press conference that Japan is, in principle, in favor of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and will cooperate towards realization of pact. He also said that GOJ is sticking to its stand that Japan should neither develop nuclear weapons nor allow them to enter her territory.

b. Elaborating on these points Sato reportedly said that there should be no differences in NPT between treatment of responsibilities and obligations of nuclear powers and non-nuclear powers and that it would become matter of grave concern if nuclear powers attempted to perpetuate their international advantages and refused to cooperate with the non-nuclear powers in proceeding towards disarmament.

c. Regarding Vice Minister Shimoda's February 9 comment that nuclear explosions for peaceful uses should not be prohibited under the NPT, Sato said that although the peaceful use of nuclear energy is

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internationally recognized, it impossible to tell whether specific nuclear explosion conducted for peaceful or military purposes. He said that there has been no change in the government's policy opposing nuclear tests. As usual, Japanese-language newspapers all had slightly differing versions of what PriMin said, but Asahi and Yomiuri both indicated it was "nuclear devices", not "nuclear explosions", concerning which Sato pointed out problem of differentiating peaceful and military intentions. (UNCLASSIFIED)

d. Comment: PriMin's statements reflect public position of GOJ but appear to be restrained attempt to get Japan's ideas into NPT. For time being Japan appears content to let West Germany carry the ball for the non-nuclear powers. (CONFIDENTIAL)

6. Japanese Trade Mission to Communist China

a. Nineteen-member trade mission which includes top executives of several friendly firms left Tokyo February 22 for three-week visit to Communist China during which group expects to consult with NAN Han-chen and LIAO Cheng-Chih and to visit Wuhan, Taiyuan, Sian and northwest China in addition to Peking. Mission headed by Kazutsuga KAWASE, president of Toko Bussan and Managing Director of Japan-China Export Import Association. Association, organized with government support in 1955 but almost completely inactive during the intervening years, now hopes to profit from Chicom inspired dissolution of reportedly JCP-controlled Japan-China Trade Promotion Association.

b. Mission departed from Japan only after Justice Ministry had reversed its previous decision not to extend the visas of two Chicom officials -- WANG Chi and CHAO Tzu-yuan -- who entered Japan last year in connection with the Chicom trade fairs in Kita-Kyushu and Nagoya. (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: Justice Minister had originally denied further extensions, but, when Chicoms said that this decision might endanger plans of trade mission, Justice Minister granted extensions to March 31. Kawase was also chairman of Nagoya committee for local Japanese cooperation with Chicom trade fair there. (CONFIDENTIAL)

7. Polish Foreign Trade Minister Visits Japan

a. A high-powered Polish foreign trade delegation, headed by Foreign Trade Minister Witold TRAMPCZYNSKI, arrived in Japan on February 19

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for seven-day official visit. During his stay in Japan, Trampczynski met with PriMin Sato, FonMin Miki, MITI Min Kanno, and leading Japanese businessmen. In addition, Polish delegation was expected to tour various industrial facilities in Tokyo and Kansai areas. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Primary purpose of visit is to promote Polish-Japanese trade and economic relations. Trampczynski is first Polish Cabinet Min to make official visit to Japan. (UNCLASSIFIED)

8. GOJ To Study Territorial Waters Question

a. Press announced February 20 that FonOff sending mission abroad February 22-March 14 to study plans of various countries for extension of territorial waters to 12 miles. Mission to be headed by Treaties Bureau Director Masato FUJISAKI and will visit Mexico, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Brazil, Spain, South Africa and Kenya. Press stated that there are those within government who advocate that GOJ should study desirability of extending own territorial waters. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: GOJ has held to three-mile limit, but is disturbed by numbers of countries extending their maritime boundaries and has had increasing workload of cases involving protection of Japan's rights on high seas. FonOff sources have informed us that no serious negotiations are envisioned during this trip. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

MILITARY

9. Fifteenth SSN Visit

a. USS SCULPIN arrived Yokosuka morning of February 23 to commence twelve-day port call. Same day USS SEADRAGON, which entered Sasebo on February 10, departed. (WEEK A 6, Item 7) (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Including SCULPIN visit, twelve SSN port calls have been made at Sasebo and three at Yokosuka.

c. Media coverage of SCULPIN's arrival at Yokosuka was less extensive than on previous Yokosuka calls, perhaps partly because of press speculation prior to arrival; SEADRAGON coverage has been factual and moderate in tone. There were no incidents during SEADRAGON's stay in Sasebo.

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d. Sasebo protest demonstrations against SEADRAGON visit small and unenthusiastic. Three anti-SSN demonstrations scheduled for Yokosuka during course of SCULPIN's stay. Indications are that these demonstrations will not generate the turnout or interest expected by JSP and JCP organizers as anti-SSN demos; left is stressing other issues, especially opposition to possible NPSS visits and to war in Vietnam, in effort to revive waning enthusiasm. (CONFIDENTIAL)

10. Admiral Itaya Returns Early from U.S. Visit

a. On evening of February 23 Admiral Takaichi ITAYA, Chief of Maritime Staff of Japan Maritime Self Defense Force (JMSDF), returned to Tokyo 48 hours earlier than planned. Admiral, accompanied by his wife and an aide, had visited Germany, France, United Kingdom and US. His early return meant forgoing two days of Pearl Harbor conferences. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Apparent reason was 1967 budget draft, which cut defense funds considerably more than had been anticipated (only two JMSDF ships allowed as opposed to about 14 expected, for example). In-fighting within JDA for adjusted shares in lean budget will end February 25, and Admiral Itaya was urgently needed in Tokyo to lead the JMSDF's fight. (CONFIDENTIAL)

PSYCHOLOGICAL

11. Press Reaction to Exposure of CIA Ties with Private Organizations

a. Exposure of CIA involvement with National Student Association and other private organizations widely reported in Japanese press and subject of several weekly magazine articles. News from Washington coincided with appearance in Japan of weekly magazine story alleging that interpreter for recent Joan Baez concerts said he had been pressured by American, described in story as intelligence agent, not to interpret Miss Baez's political remarks at her concerts. This allegation was not picked up by Japanese press until "Newsweek" Periscope item on subject appeared. February 21 press item detailed various allegations about Baez incident, including interpreter Takasaki's claim that he had "not intended to interpret fully all Miss Baez's political remarks anyway," and that he had not said "agent" whom he met was with CIA. Still, overall reaction to this story and to news items on CIA emanating from Washington has remained restrained to date, February 24. Headlines over dispatches of Japanese press correspondents stationed in New York and Washington

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have used phrases/xx "black hand" and "black shadow" of CIA, but otherwise have added little comment other than to remark on "furor" in U.S. over matter and to predict "repercussions will not end easily". February 22 Asahi lead story was dispatch from Tomimori (Washington) summarizing situation and stating that "USG is getting more worried as repercussions overseas, including incident in Japan involving Joan Baez, are reported." Tomimori concluded that "this time USG will not be able to get away with usual stopgap measures . . . and will be forced to choose between restoring U.S. image abroad and opting for substantial advantages of espionage activities directed against cold war." (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Quiet checks with various Embassy and consular contacts have established that Baez case and stories on CIA from Washington being widely discussed here but to date no strong adverse reaction noted. Instead, there seems to be feeling that picture of CIA role exposed by latest news had been what Japanese assumed was happening all along and that furor in U.S. rather surprising. However, revelations about CIA activities could cause Japanese organizations to cold-shoulder some exchange activities that USG and private organizations have fostered here in past, and may increase tendency to look for CIA agents under every bed. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

  
JOHNSON

POL:TBleha:mb  
JMFarrar  
FJMcNeil  
PRWisgenhof  
DSRaycroft

NAVA:CMDRFBShepard

NAVA:MAJMESpiro USIS:HLBurleson

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monthly minimum wage of ¥15,000 (\$41.67), government measures to curb inflation and increase social security. Sohyo hoped to turn out 61,000 people at March 2 Tokyo rally but police estimated only about 20,000 present. March 30 plans call for two-hour to half-day strikes by private sector unions. Private sector unions are to plan strikes for later part of April, when their wage negotiations reach peak. Public sector unions will take "appropriate action" during peak of their wage negotiations in mid-May. Convention also unanimously adopted resolution demanding unconditional return of Okinawa and opposing American "aggression" in Vietnam. Resolution calls for "Okinawa Day" on April 28 to promote popular support for return of Okinawa to Japan.

b. Convention addressed by JSP-JCP candidate for Tokyo Governorship, Professor Minobe, who asked for Sohyo support in poorly delivered speech on theme that election represents turning point for Japanese democracy because of Sato Government's alleged desire to revive militarism. Sohyo leadership emphasized need for JSP victory in local elections, especially in Tokyo, to make up for JSP defeat in general election.

c. Clash between former Sohyo President Ota and Postal Workers (Zentei) President Takaragi on issue of unification of labor movement high-lighted convention. Takaragi argued Sohyo and Domei can unite if Sohyo ends cooperation with JCP and if both labor organizations seriously tackle problem of formulating industrial policy to protect workers during economic reorganization expected when capital liberalization takes place. Ota argued that rationalization and industrial policy were management tricks and that Domei was enemy of Sohyo. SecGen Iwai, speaking for Sohyo headquarters, suggested these issues more appropriate for annual convention than for special convention concerned with spring struggle. (UNCLASSIFIED)

d. Comment: Details of spring struggle schedule will be worked out by Sohyo headquarters in next few weeks, after individual unions decide on individual strategy. Evident that convention delegates felt economic recovery and rising prices would bring higher wage settlements than last year, and therefore not anxious to commit their membership to any unnecessary strike action.

e. Response to date of Sohyo unions to 1966 annual convention decision to solicit ten yen (\$.028) voluntary contributions to support mass campaign for reversion of Okinawa very poor. "Okinawa Day", falling in period of intense local election activity, faces uphill fight for share of union resources.

f. Takaragi-Ota confrontation concerns basic issues as well as strong personal feeling between two major Sohyo leaders and should resume as soon as spring struggle is over. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

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2. Tokyo Governor's Race Set

a. PriMin Sato personally decided February 24 that LDP should back Rikkyo University President Masatoshi MATSUSHITA for Tokyo Governorship. Matsushita thus has backing of LDP as well as DSP which originally proposed him. JSP met Professor Ryokichi MINOBE's "conditions" and he formally announced his acceptance of JSP backing for governorship. JCP also expected endorse Minobe, in which case field for Governor's race will be limited to Matsushita, Minobe and Komeito's Kenichi ABE (WEEKA 7).

b. February 23 Mayoralty election in Kita-Kyushu City won by LDP-DSP coalition while February 26 Kyoto Mayor's post won by JSP-JCP coalition. Split of major local races patterned along lines of Tokyo contest, i. e., LDP-DSP vs. JSP-JCP provided grist for mill of political commentators and reason for both gloom and joy in opposing camps. (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: Minobe's reputed popularity among housewives and shock occasioned by Kyoto defeat are causing LDP-DSP coalition to run scared despite apparent numerical superiority as reflected in January 29 Lower House elections. Most observers now take refuge in estimate that election will be decided on basis of "floating vote". Some discontent evinced by LDP's Tokyo organization over PriMin's decision--on obvious grounds of political necessity--to drop early front runner for LDP gubernatorial nomination, LDP Vice-Governor Shunichi SUZUKI (WEEKA 8). Matsushita and Minobe have already begun round of television appearances and other activities designed to gain them public exposure. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

3. 12th Meeting of Consultative Committee on Okinawa

a. Twelfth meeting of US-Japan Consultative Committee on Okinawa (ConCom) was held March 1 with FonMin Miki, PMO DirGen Tsukahara, Amb Johnson, and Col Richardson, Deputy Civil Administrator, USCAR, in attendance.

b. GOJ's aid program for Okinawa as recommended by Technical Committee formally accepted at ¥10,352,768,000. Program will take effect April 1, 1967, and be carried through first quarter JFY 1968 (i. e., to June 30, 1968).

c. After many months of negotiations new Ryukyuan vessel flag was agreed upon to consist of lower element identical in design with Japanese national flag and upper element consisting of white triangular pennant with word "Ryukyus" in red Roman and Chinese characters. Japanese press reactions to new vessel flag were very favorable. March 2 Asahi reported enthusiastic reception of news in Okinawa and quoted GRI Chief Executive Matsuoka as

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saying that new flag design represents step towards establishing oneness with Japanese homeland. (UNCLASSIFIED)

d. Regarding GOJ aid program Miki and Tsukahara stressed increased contribution of GOJ to Okinawan development and expressed hope USG would increase aid program and that ceiling embodied in Price Act would be raised to make this possible. Ambassador Johnson in response noted joint role that US and Japan are playing in increasing welfare of Okinawans. Regarding Price Act the Ambassador said that current US budget contains request for increased aid to Okinawa and USG hopes it will be approved. In agreeing to jointly worked out design for new flag, GOJ accepted Ambassador's request that USG and GOJ work together in making any necessary explanations of new flag in third countries. (CONFIDENTIAL)

e. Comment: Miki and other GOJ officials present at ConCom were obviously pleased with new design and with final resolution of long-standing problem. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

4. Ambassador Goldberg's Visit to Tokyo

During visit to Japan February 24-27, Ambassador Goldberg had useful talks with PriMin Sato, FonMin Miki and other key officials. Discussions ranged from Vietnam and East Asian development to UN affairs. Agreement in principle was reached with GOJ for annual high-level consultations on UN problems. Press and TV gave the visit good and favorable coverage. (UNCLASSIFIED)

5. Budget Draft Readied for Presentation

a. Cabinet came to final agreement evening of February 28 on draft budget for presentation to Diet about March 13. Usual protracted discussions between politicians, government agencies and Finance Ministry on latter's first draft produced significant upward revisions in some sectors--notably with respect to social development activities--but general account budget was kept just below magic figure of yen 5 trillion at yen 4.998 trillion. Fiscal Loan and Investment Program (FLIP) separate from general account and set at yen 2.388 trillion up 17.8% from JFY 1966 figures. FLIP emphasis is on public works and social development. (Dollar figures are general account \$13.9 billion and FLIP \$6.6 billion).

b. Percentage rises over JFY 1966 in general account budget include: Social Security, 15.5%; Education and Science, 15%; Pensions, 13.7%; Public Works, 14.2%; and Trade and Economic Cooperation, 30.3%. Cabinet also agreed on necessity of projected 14.4% rise in consumer rice price about October 1.

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c. Press generally characterized budget (up 15.9% overall in general account) as expansionist and warned of possible "over-heating" as result of GOJ's having yielded to political pressures to make good on election promises. Opposition parties predictably attacked budget for various alleged imperfections. JSP lambasted budget on one hand for being "inflationary" and on other hand for not spending enough on social development. All opposition parties criticized it for not meeting demands contained in opposition policy agreement (WEEKA 8). (UNCLASSIFIED)

6. JCP Reorganizes Japan-China Friendship Association

a. According JCP official organ Akahata, 16th Japan-China Friendship Association (JCFA) Convention was held in Tokyo February 25-26. Some 560 delegates and "guests" from Japan-Soviet Association and Japan-Vietnam Friendship Association attended. Parroting JCP line, convention adopted policy program calling for (1) restoration of diplomatic relations with Mainland, (2) opposition to US "aggression" in Vietnam, (3) prevention of another war between Japan and China (this year marks 30th anniversary of Sino-Japanese war), and (ironically) (4) destruction of rival (pro-Peking) friendship movement. JCP member Chizu KASAHARA elected Chairman of Association.

b. Press March 2 reported all night sit-down strike February 28 by 10-20 Peking-lining Chinese exchange students in front of Tokyo JCFA office, which also serves as dormitory for students in question (mostly from SEA, according press). Group finally broken up by JCP supporters, but some 100 Chinese students returned following night to smash office's glass door and cut electric lines. JCFA functionaries quickly mobilized 400 sympathetic Tokyo laborers and students, who quelled Chinese but were themselves arrested by late arriving police for unlawful assembly. Continuing throughout March 2, scuffles between two groups accounted for twenty injuries, mostly resulting from bamboo stick swordplay.

c. February 26 Akahata announced February 8 expulsion from JCP of Kunisuke IIOKA for "anti-party activities". Iiooka was instrumental in establishing pro-Peking Japan Journalists League (see WEEKA 46, November 19, 1966). (UNCLASSIFIED)

d. Comment: Convention was first meeting of pro-JCP JCFA national organization since association split into pro-JCP faction and pro-Peking faction on October 25, 1966 (see WEEKA 43, October 29, 1966) and represents JCP attempt to retain control of this important front group which once listed 50,000 members. Virtually all of new leadership closely associated with JCP, and initial policy statement echoes well known JCP themes. Only thing missing is Chicom support, which has gone completely to rival "Japan-

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China Friendship Association (Orthodox)".

e. Location of Chicom students' living quarters and JCFA office in same Tokyo building dates from pre-JCP "independence" days. Although Chicom students have attempted to drive organization from building since October 1966 split, they were probably spurred to more violent action by February 16 Akahata attack on compatriots studying at Kyoto's Doshisha University and by holding of JCP-dominated friendship association convention. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

MILITARY

7. Defense Budget Approved -- Third Defense Buildup Plan Moves Forward (WEEKA 7, Item 11)

a. February 28 Cabinet adopted Government JFY 1967 budget package including ¥380,904,000,000 (\$1,058,000,000) for defense. Proposal represents 11.4% increase of ¥40,238,000,000 (\$112,000,000) over JFY 1966 appropriation. Budget is less than ¥407 billion JDA request, but greater than Finance Ministry proposal of approximately ¥370 billion. Budget reportedly provides for procurement of one new Nike-Hercules battalion and construction of seven Maritime Self-Defense Force vessels.

b. According to press, FinMin Mizuta, JDA DirGen Masuda and LDP Policy Chief Nishimura agreed on figure for long-pending Third Defense Buildup (JFY 67 through JFY 71) of ¥2,360,000,000,000 (approximately \$6.5 billion). DirGen plans ask PriMin to call meeting of National Defense Council next week to act formally on plan. In agreeing to plan, Masuda reportedly stressed that it was flexible and subject to revision if changing world conditions required. (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: Third Defense Plan, as reported in press, is nearly \$900 million less than original JDA proposal of ¥2,690,000,000,000 (\$7.47 billion) but double amount of Second Plan. Full details of 1967 budget and Third Defense Buildup Plan still unavailable and comment is premature. (UNCLASSIFIED)

8. JSP Protests Sculpin at Yokosuka -- Students Protest Base Expansion at Tachikawa

a. SSN Sculpin visit to Yokosuka which commenced February 24 has been generally uneventful with protests and demonstrations declining markedly from previous SSN port calls at Yokosuka. On March 2, however, JSP demanded

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GOJ investigation into repairs on vessel which it alleged were taking place contrary to agreements. JSP claimed repairs would directly involve Japan in Vietnam war. Navy spokesman in response to questions stated that Sculpin undergoing same type of repairs usually performed on US Navy vessels that call at Yokosuka.

b. On February 26 about 1500 demonstrators, mostly from the anti-mainstream (anti-JCP) Zengakuren, held protest rally at gates of Tachikawa Airbase to protest alleged intended extension of runway. Ensuing scuffles resulted in about 25 injuries, mainly to police, and arrest of several students. (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: Ship repairs consist of routine maintenance as provided in Japan-US agreements. JSP appears to be making yet another effort add fuel to its flagging anti-SSN campaign. Tachikawa incident result of recent acquisitions of land by GOJ to provide emergency overrun area at end of runway in interests of community and operational safety. (CONFIDENTIAL)

#### PSYCHOLOGICAL

##### 9. Further Reaction to NPT

a. Japanese news media generally accorded only minor attention to Geneva disarmament talks and to statements on non-proliferation treaty during past week. But March 1 afternoon press and broadcast media prominently featured Japanese correspondents' reports from Paris on Geneva meeting of eight European-area Japanese ambassadors. Stories quoted "informed diplomatic sources" to effect that majority of eight ambassadors hold that reported NPT draft is "unequal treaty rare in diplomatic history". Correspondents also detailed participants' reported views on policies Japan should adopt on NPT. March 1 Asahi reported some thought Japan "ultimately" will have to sign treaty, but meantime should demand nuclear nations' disarm. Others thought Japan should not sign treaty as it now stands, but instead should declare unilaterally that Japan will not possess N-arms.

b. Mainichi reported same date ambassadors concluded that "all possible diplomatic moves should be initiated to protect Japan's permanent national interests". March 1 Kyodo item said also that ambassadors held present NPT draft "does not relate to initiation of nuclear disarmament as desired by Japan" and wanted system established for inspecting nuclear nations' progress toward disarmament.

c. Contributions to NPT debate appeared during week from two younger but well-known scholars. In March 1 afternoon Sankei, Kyoto University

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Assistant Professor Kosaka contributed long column taking same basic position on NPT as press editorials appearing previously, namely that reported NPT draft fixes rights of nuclear powers and imposes responsibilities on non-nuclear powers without adequately recognizing latter's security needs or rights to peaceful development of nuclear energy. Kosaka particularly stressed belief that proposed NPT would perpetuate Japan's dependence on US in field of nuclear reactors and Japan's actions would be more restricted by America than at present. In March 3 issue of widely circulated magazine Weekly Yomiuri, Rikkyo University professor Muramatsu supported non-proliferation principle, but criticized "selfish egoism" of nuclear nations and warned against limitations on peaceful use of nuclear energy. Both Kosaka and Muramatsu urged end to "taboo" in Japan against full and frank public discussion of nuclear matters.  
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SecGen Narita defended Sasaki by saying analysis derived from DSP collaboration with LDP in mayoralty elections in Kita-Kyushu and Kyoto (WEEKA 9) and in Tokyo gubernatorial race.

b. Press got complete rundown on statements and gave them top play. DSP leadership then demanded full retraction and apology or else "ideological battle". DSP SecGen Nishimura noted DSP had tried to make Tokyo gubernatorial election into supra-partisan affair and said that if Sasaki called DSP "second conservative party" then DSP must in logic call Sasaki's party "second communist party". JCP helpfully announced March 7 its support for JSP Tokyo gubernatorial candidate Ryokichi MINOBE (see WEEKA 9, Item 2). DSP also noted JSP had supported conservative candidates in Yamanashi, Yamagata and Shizuoka. When March 8 confrontation between Narita and Nishimura failed produce satisfaction JSP accepted DSP's challenge to debate. Scheduled for afternoon March 10 debate will feature Chairmen Sasaki and Nishio on nationwide TV according present plans. (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: JSP source told Embassy Sasaki had not expected such full and extensive coverage in press of his second presumably "in house" utterance which was primarily designed quell intra-party criticism. Debate, supposedly on ideological issues, offers possibility of degenerating into discussion of parties' morality and other less lofty issues. In any event DSP, which despite success in recent general election has only 30 Diet members compared to JSP's 141, has excellent opportunity gain public exposure for itself and for its moderate stance. Sasaki's Tohoku (Northern Honshu) accent, often hard to understand, puts him at disadvantage, but Nishio's cold and austere mien may balance this leaving question of "winner" to be decided by viewers. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

## 2. JCP-Chicom Dispute Escalates

a. March 3 Akahata reported existence of "Rebel Corps", which urges even stronger action against JCP, within Peking-lining Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox). Akahata maintained that "Rebel Corps" in collaboration with "certain foreign force" responsible for March 1 - 2 set-to over location of pro-JCP Japan-China Friendship Association (JCFA) office (WEEKA 9, Item 6). Rallying support for its position, JCP March 4 organized 3,000-member demonstration under sponsorship of its anti-Security Treaty front group. Same day, JCFA obtained Tokyo District Court order which acknowledged organization's right to use "Good Neighbor" student hostel building and banned further violence there. In counter-attack March 6, pro-Peking Japan-China Friendship Society (Orthodox), along with Japan-China cultural exchange group and Japan International Trade Promotion Association

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representatives, organized "meeting to report truth" concerning incident. In main address Liao -- Takasaki office chief Chinese representative SUN Ping-hua, although not referring to JCP by name, characterized incident as act of "handful of revisionists who had betrayed Japanese people, become agents of Soviet modern revisionists, and were traitors to international Communist movement". SUN concluded by calling for GOJ immediately to punish offenders. Two Sohyo Vice Chairmen were also present at meeting along with LDP Lower House member Tokuma UTSUNOMIYA who "representing LDP" apologized from bottom of his heart. Following up counter-attack Radio Peking March 8 described incident as "entirely organized and premeditated by revisionist elements of JCP". Describing building which houses JCFA as "Chinese property", broadcast characterized last week's incidents as "blatant anti-China acts of Japanese revisionists" and "fascist violence", pointing out that "many leading JCP members were there to give orders." Broadcast also castigated Japanese police for cooperating with "revisionists" in this "anti-China bloodshed".

b. Akahata March 9 reported that JCP Central Committee representative in Peking, Ichiro SUNAMA, has been attacked as "element of anti-revolutionary revisionism" and "traitor to Japanese people" in wall posters which first appeared February 25. Posters reportedly signed by "International Red Combat Troop for Protection of Mao Tse-tung's Thought". (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: Responsibility for last week's fracas still unclear; but appears unlikely at present that JCP took initiative. In any event SUN statement and Radio Peking broadcast amount to first semi-official harsh criticism of JCP from Chinese side. Japanese press sources speculate that exchange is last stage before open break between parties and foresee possible repercussions in Japanese labor and front group movements. Despite Peking attacks JCP has not chosen to withdraw its Central Committee representative or Akahata correspondent from Peking. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

### 3. LDP Convention

a. LDP held 19th regular convention in Tokyo March 9 with emphasis on strong and unified effort in Tokyo gubernatorial election. PriMin Sato as party president expressed satisfaction with significance for party of January general election and called for carrying out election promises, modernization of LDP, and flexible policies to cope with urbanization and demographic changes in Japan. SecGen Fukuda and gubernatorial candidate Masatoshi MATSUSHITA stressed importance of keeping Tokyo Governorship out of hands of "revolutionary forces" in preparation for "crisis of 1970". Convention adopted action policy for 1967 which called among other things for maintaining

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present US-Japan security arrangements after 1970. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: LDP regular conventions, unlike special conventions at which party officers are elected, are consistently uneventful and this was no exception. Interest of party leaders and political observers focused more on policy speeches at forthcoming reopening of Diet (Item 7). (UNCLASSIFIED)

4. Hiroo WADA Dies

a. Former JSP Vice-Chairman and long-time faction leader Hiroo WADA died suddenly March 4. A former bureaucrat who was jailed throughout World War II, Wada was one of few JSP leaders with Cabinet experience (Agriculture Minister under Yoshida and Director of Economic Stabilization Board under Katayama). Wada retired from JSP Vice-Chairmanship last year and refused re-nomination for his Diet seat because of ill health and disgust with Sasaki leadership. He alone of 141 JSP Diet members rejected Sasaki threat of mass resignation in December 1966 Special Session (WEEKA 49, December 9, 1966). (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

b. Comment: Wada and his whole faction - once labeled far leftist or even "pro-communist" - clearly became in recent years a voice, albeit far too feeble, for moderation and reason in JSP sadly lacking in these virtues. Upon retirement Wada turned over faction leadership to Seichi KATSUMATA. Even so, knowledgeable faction source suggests Wada's death may seriously loosen factional bonds, already strained by loss of Diet seats in general election. Most faction members may remain with Katsumata but some may well move to Eda faction.

c. Wada's death has considerable symbolic significance for JSP, marking the end of an era. The old names with deep roots in pre-war socialist movement are almost all gone. Kawakami, Wada, Asanuma, and Jiichiro MATSUMOTO are dead and Suzuki is retired. Of the old guard only JSP Chairman Sasaki and DSP Chairman Nishio hold positions of real power. Kawakami's son (political scientist newly elected to father's seat) observed to Embassy that passing of old guard, and election of 33 freshmen JSP Diet members in midst of electoral defeat (WEEKA 5, Item 1) marked a generational change in JSP. Effects upon party whose leadership steadfastly clings to old myths remains to be seen. (CONFIDENTIAL)

5. GOJ Keeps Mongolian Relations under Review

a. In response to question at press conference March 9, Foreign Public Information Bureau Director Niiseki said, according to press, ☐

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that GOJ was not planning immediate establishment of diplomatic relations with Mongolia but will be discussing subject with Australian Foreign Minister Hasluck during his visit to Japan scheduled March 28. GOJ will also discuss matter unofficially with Mongolian representative during ECAFE meeting scheduled in Tokyo early April. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: GOJ maintains position that it recognized Mongolia when it voted for Mongolian admission to UN in 1955. However, diplomatic relations have not been reestablished since war and have foundered on twin obstacles of Mongolian insistence on war reparations and GOJ concern for GRG reaction. Recent recognition of Mongolia by Australia, New Zealand, and Greece, however, has sparked renewed interest in question here. (UNCLASSIFIED)

#### MILITARY

##### 6. Sculpin Visit Ends Without Incident

a. Nuclear-powered Submarine USS Sculpin departed Yokosuka March 6 completing eleven day visit, third by SSN to Yokosuka. Only 9,200 demonstrators turned out compared to some 51,000 at time of first SSN Yokosuka call in May-June, 1966. Visit occasioned no serious clashes between demonstrators and police and virtually no disruption of normal activities in Yokosuka City. (UNCLASSIFIED)

#### PSYCHOLOGICAL

##### 7. Media Comment on Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)

a. Japanese media commentary, and views of scholars in mass media, continued to maintain remarkable unanimity on NPT over past week, criticizing alleged NPT draft's "unilateral" nature and worrying over "have-not" nations being permanently consigned to inferior status thereby. (WEEKA 9, Item 9). Only break in united front of criticism appeared March 10 when press reported that Japan AEC, meeting March 9, took position opposing nuclear explosions even for peaceful purposes. AEC reasoned that Japan has no suitable testing site, and lack of secrets-protection laws would leave Japan's research open to any nation and so would run counter to non-proliferation principle.

b. On March 2 NHK radio network program three well-known media contributors expressed views on NPT. Gakushuin University Professor Mushakoji, though pessimistic about early NPT signing, saw NPT as possible "first step toward disarmament". Suggested that because NPT could "intensify power conflicts between nuclear and non-nuclear

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nations", their need for "broader plan" to handle such conflict and for more authority for IAEA and similar bodies. Scholar-critic Saburo HAYASHI suggested nuclear powers were "aiming for new Yalta structure" through NPT, and warned that even if N-arms totally abolished, production know-how would remain, so that N-arms could be manufactured whenever need arose. Asahi researcher Kishida basically supported NPT, but urged that non-nuclear states cooperate to develop N-test detection technology and to pressure nuclear powers to give up testing. Held that technological changes of 1960's had made non-proliferation more possible, but warned that "in world where N-arms exist, national security cannot be considered apart from such weapons."

c. In March 5 and 6 issues of Mainichi Paris correspondent Miyoshi complained, after covering Japanese ambassadorial meet in Geneva, that "idealistic and emotional" pacifism of Japanese people had rendered Japan "powerless in international politics" and ruined Japan's hopes of influencing NPT talks, which "involve extremely serious implications for future of nation and people." Miyoshi suggested NPT could make Japan "permanently dependent" on U.S. for defense, and urged greatly expanded Japanese research and development effort in fields of electronics, N-energy, aeronautics and space "to insure national independence in technological era." Also called for more aid to Southeast Asia "as type of security outlay." Editorials during week continued to stress "inequality" of NPT, "egotism" of super N-powers and need for positive N-disarmament moves by N-powers to show their sense of responsibility. On last point, only Nihon Keizai March 6 editorial welcomed U.S.-Soviet move toward discussing N-missile controls as step in such direction. Same editorial doubted there would be much progress toward real controls since France and ComChina presumably stockpiling N-missiles.

d. Speculation in March 8-10 press was that FonMin Miki, in his March 14 policy speech before National Diet, would support NPT in principle, call for N-powers' progressive disarmament, reserve Japan's right to develop peaceful uses of N-power and suggest 5-10 year expiration date on NPT.  
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1967 MAR 27 AM 10 32 COPYFLO-PBR			<p>1. Diet Interpellations Continue</p> <p>2. Diet Discusses Okinawa Issue</p> <p>3. Kyowa Seito (Sugar Refinery) Scandal Blossoms Again</p> <p>4. Tokyo Gubernatorial Race Opens Formally</p> <p>5. Foreign Office Reshuffle Announced</p> <p>6. Akahata Again Hits Peking</p> <p>7. Japanese Trade Group Bows to China</p> <p>8. LEE Kuan Yew Visits Japan</p> <p>9. Japanese Reporters' Chinese Visas Renewed</p> <p>10. Japan To Help Observe Sabah Elections</p>			
			<p><u>POLITICAL</u></p> <p>1. <u>Diet Interpellations Continue</u></p> <p>a. Following March 17 Lower House interpellations by JSP Chairman Kozo SASAKI and LDP Policy Board Chairman Naomi NISHIMURA (see Weeka 11, Item 1), DSP Chairman Nishio asked PriMin Sato if GOJ was considering formation of "non-nuclear club" with Canada, West Germany, Sweden and India for purpose of pushing nuclear powers toward nuclear disarmament measures. According press PriMin replied that he favored idea of non-nuclear club, but next day Chief Cabinet Secretary Fukunaga, in clarification for press, stated that what PriMin had meant to say was that GOJ supported "in principle" a non-nuclear club and was in contact with other non-nuclear powers, but GOJ itself</p> <p>Group 3</p> <p>Downgraded at 12-year intervals; not automatically declassified</p> <p>CONFIDENTIAL</p> <p>FORM 4-62 DS-323</p> <p>FOR DEPT. USE ONLY</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In <input type="checkbox"/> Out</p>			
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would take no initiative in club's formation.

b. Interpellations continued in Upper House and Lower House Budget Committees throughout week as opposition questioning of government moved into high gear, emphasizing NPT, Okinawa (see Item 2), and reemergence of Kyowa Seito issue (see Item 3). In addition, opposition repeatedly asked PriMin about future US-Japan Security Treaty. PriMin March 20 described Security Treaty as "indispensable" to Japan and two days later stated Japan would keep Security Treaty "for a long time after 1970". In March 18 reply to Komeito Councillor Kunihiko SHIBUYA, PriMin stated that principles of pacifism and democracy, and respect for people's rights have become "flesh and blood" of Japanese people and then stated that he did not intend to change this situation, which press immediately interpreted to mean that he would not favor revision of Article 9 of Japanese Constitution. FonMin Miki March 22 reiterated government's pledge that Japan would "never develop nuclear weapons or permit them on Japanese territory", but next day PriMin spoke of continuing "present agreement on prior consultation" concerning any question of introducing nuclear weapons into Japan. FonMin Miki noted same day NPT and Security Treaty were not connected and two treaties "should not be linked in any way". (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: Diet interpellations and questioning of top government officials in Budget Committees annual feature of Diet opening. This year's interpellations, insofar as they focused on matters of real import to Japan, have been more constructive and lively than in recent years, due in part perhaps to increased voice of DSP and Komeito, but also reflecting heightened press and popular attention to NPT and defense-related questions. At same time PriMin's suggestion of limited "supra-partisan diplomacy" on NPT issue, in which all parties except JCP find certain amount of common ground, may prove to be first halting step away from head-on clashes between ruling party and opposition characteristic of past Diet discussions. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

## 2. Diet Discusses Okinawa Issue

a. Opposition parties kept up steady pressure of questions on Okinawa in Diet this week, seeking to entrap Government spokesmen on question of future moves toward seeking return of Okinawan administrative rights to Japan. Prime Minister Sato refused to be specific, but stated that GOJ has matter under study and is not excluding from its deliberations any of the various possible alternatives such as "functional" reversion, or "overall" reversion with special arrangements with U. S. concerning Okinawa bases. Much press attention also devoted to remarks

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made March 22 by "high FonMin source" to effect U.S. might return Okinawa administrative rights if free use of Okinawa bases guaranteed. "Source" went on to say Foreign Minister Miki and other top officials met at Hakone previous weekend to deliberate Okinawa policy, and agreed that unless tension in Far East moderates, offer of unrestricted use of the Okinawa bases would be only way Japan could get back Okinawan administration; therefore, advisability of making such offer to U.S. should be given serious study. Opposition parties joined in protest March 22 alleging such talk was opening wedge in attempt to spread nuclear weapons throughout Japanese territory.

b. Replying to questions in Lower House Budget Committee March 23, PriMin Sato told <sup>Kometto</sup> questioner that, while "return of Okinawa with nuclear bases inconceivable in near future", he would not rule out concept from range of ideas for reversion which are being studied. FonMin Miki went on to say that in any case, nuclear weapons technology may change and there are other possible unspecified eventualities - all of which would make unnecessary exclusive preoccupation with the alternative of special arrangements for continued U. S. freedom to have nuclear weapons in Okinawa. (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: "High FonMin source" undoubtedly Vice-Minister SHIMODA. Embassy informed that high-level review of Okinawa policy was indeed conducted in preparation for Diet questioning. Apparent that at least certain FonMin officials would like to see discussions pushed in direction of enlightening public on real security factors involved in making changes in existing arrangements governing Okinawa. It also apparent from "low posture" displayed in latest exchanges reported above, that Government wishes to moderate, at least temporarily, confrontation on this issue - while keeping all of its options completely free of any firm public commitments. (CONFIDENTIAL)

3. Kyowa Seito (Sugar Refinery) Scandal Blossoms Again (Week 46, November 19, 1966)

a. Tokyo District Procurator's Office March 18 detained Tomoyoshi YASUHARA, secretary to LDP Diet Representative Seishi SHIGEMASA, in first action against political figure involved in Kyowa Seito (Sugar Refinery) scandal. Yasuhara charged with failing to report to Autonomy Ministry donations by Kyowa firms to Shigemasa in amount two million yen (\$5560).

b. March 19 police searched home of Socialist House of Councillors member Shigeaki AIZAWA (Sasaki faction) on suspicion he first accepted a bribe in February 1966 of five hundred thousand yen (\$1390) through LDP Representative Shigejiro INO from Fukuki KAWAMOTO, president of Japan Glucose Industrial Association (grouping of smaller producers opposed to Kyowa Seito) in return for taking up case in Upper House Audit Committee, and then accepted another bribe in April 1966 of one million yen (\$2780) from Sadato KAN, former president of Kyowa Seito, to close case. In wake of search,

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48 other Diet members were questioned about possible connections with case, five of them because of their involvement in deliberations on various sugar bills. Prosecutors said Kan and aides also tried to bribe Socialist Councillor Sozo OMORI through Socialist Councillor Tetsuo TSURUZONO, but Tsuruzono refused to help. Kan also charged with unsuccessfully attempting bribe LDP Councillor Yoshio SATO. March 21 Aizawa was expelled from Socialist Party and asked by JSP to resign from House of Councillors. Aizawa however <sup>announced</sup> maintaining innocence and has so far refused to resign. Socialist Party if Aizawa persisted in refusing to quit it plans to introduce motion in Upper House "requesting" his resignation. March 23 Aizawa, along with Kawamoto, Kan, and three of Kan's aides, formally indicted for bribery. (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: If Upper House motion is introduced and carried, Aizawa would be subject to censure and expulsion from House of Councillors. Shigemasa central figure in rumored connection between Kyowa Seito and politicians because Kyowa Seito group obtained favored treatment from semi-governmental Forestry and Agricultural Bank while Shigemasa was Agriculture-Forestry Minister. Yasuhara has been Shigemasa's secretary since spring 1963 and representative and accountant of Seiseikai, an association of Shigemasa's supporters. Aizawa involvement extremely embarrassing to JSP as he was first to air Kyowa Seito corruption charges. JSP Vice-Chairman and prominent Sasaki faction member Koichi YAMAMOTO has long been rumored under investigation. Komeito, which called for naming of all Diet members who have been questioned in case so far, and perhaps DSP stand to gain most as LDP and JSP appear most involved. Socialist representation now down to 72 seats in Upper House. (CONFIDENTIAL)

#### 4. Tokyo Gubernatorial Race Opens Formally

a. March 21 Tokyo gubernatorial campaign, along with gubernatorial campaigns in 17 other prefectures and races for lesser offices throughout the country, opened formally. In Tokyo LDP/DSP candidate Masatoshi MATSUSHITA, JSP/JCP contender Ryokichi MINOBE and Komeito hopeful Kenichi ABE all urged "clean and bright" Tokyo administration (see Week 9, Item 2). While PriMin Sato appealed for "dignified administration for dignified capital city", DSP chairman Suehiro NISHIO got in only sharp attack of opening day as he hammered on a theme that Minobe victory would mean "red flag" over Tokyo. Minobe himself provided only poetic touch when he promised that "dragon flies would once again glisten in Tokyo skies", once his administration cleaned things up. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Conservatives and "progressives" squared off in eight prefectural gubernatorial campaigns, including Tokyo, Osaka and Hokkaido. Election especially important to Socialist mainstream Sasaki leadership, as another defeat would add new fuel to drive to unseat him. Press continues to give Minobe slight advantage (and definite preference) in Tokyo race, but winner

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far from certain. "Red scare" campaigning currently being played up by the ultra-right groups in way which could backfire against Matsushita; more liberal LDP elements have begun urging more constructive campaign. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

5. Foreign Office Reshuffle Announced

a. Foreign Minister Miki, according press, announced March 21 that Ambassador to U.S. Ryuji TAKEUCHI will be recalled to Tokyo and replaced by Foreign Ministry Vice Minister Takezo SHIMODA, who in turn will be replaced by Deputy Vice Minister Nobuhiko USHIBA. Ushiba's position will be taken by OECD Ambassador Haruki MORI.

b. Cabinet approved March 22 appointment of former Ambassador to Chile Masahide KANAYAMA (58) as Ambassador to Poland, and approved appointment of former Ambassador to Philippines Harumi TAKEUCHI (50) as Ambassador to New Zealand.

c. Cabinet decided March 17 to present Diet with bill to authorize establishment of new embassies in Maldives Islands, Republic of Botswana, Lesotho, Barbados, and Guyana; raising legations in Iceland and Honduras to embassies; and establishment of new Consulates General in Khabarovsk, Bangkok, Karachi, and Paris. (UNCLASSIFIED)

d. Comment: Press speculates that personnel shift is precursor of long series of shuffles in FonMin and ambassadorial posts as FonMin Miki consolidates his housemen. March 20 FonMin Miki reportedly said he intended to "consolidate staff on Asian affairs" and indicated that prospective reshuffle would affect "considerable number of 'old time' ambassadors". Press comment suggested that Ambassador to UNAkira MATSUI may shortly be replaced by younger man. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

6. Akahata Again Hits Peking

a. Replying to March 11 Chicom People's Daily article which equated JCP "revisionists" with Soviet "modern revisionists", American "imperialists", and Japanese "reactionaries", Akahata March 19 devoted two pages to defense of its position against interference by CCP "extreme left opportunists", which it alleged began September 1966. Article again criticized Chicom China-Japan Friendship Association President LIAO Cheng-chih by name, and added Association's SecGen CHAO An-po. Article also laid responsibility for breakup of international Communist movement's unity at Peking's door, saying it direct result of calling "reactionary" anyone who refuses accept Mao's guiding theory of world revolution. (UNCLASSIFIED)

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b. Comment: Akahata article essentially rehash of previous attacks, but obvious that People's Daily lumping together of JCP "revisionists" with "imperialists and reactionaries" unforgivable. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

7. Japanese Trade Group Bows to China

a. After reading aloud some of Mao's quotations in both Chinese and Japanese and singing "Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman," delegation of Japanese International Trade Promotion Association headed by Kazutsura Kawase and representatives of China Council for Promotion of International Trade on March 17 signed statement which began, in current ChiCom fashion, with quotation from Mao. It decried "malicious defamation" by "handful of imperialists, modern revisionists and reactionaries" of Cultural Revolution led by Mao, whose "thought transcends boundary of one country and has become invaluable treasure of all people of whole world." (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Statement shows lengths to which some people will go to obtain trade with ChiComs. Uncertain whether Kawase group had any independent thoughts, but if so they were not evident in so-called "joint" statement; real test of Kawase mission, in his eyes, doubtless is amount of trade he will be able to obtain. Joint statement's main significance seems to be implication that ChiComs currently at least as concerned with flaying JCP as with usual sniping at PriMin Sato and Japanese conservatives. (UNCLASSIFIED)

8. LEE Kuan Yew Visits Japan

a. Singapore PriMin LEE Kuan Yew arrived Japan March 19 to participate in West German Socialist Democratic Party sponsored Friedrich Ebert Foundation Socialist Seminar. March 20 Lee called on PriMin Sato. Chief Cabinet Secretary Fukunaga told press PriMin expressed hope satisfactory solution of Singapore blood debt matter could be worked out on administrative level and Lee said past experience should not impair future relations between two countries. Lee also lunched with FonMin Miki, but subject of conversation not made public. In address before Foreign Correspondents Club March 21 Lee said developing nations should co-operate to exploit competition between great powers. He said that diminution of U.S.--Soviet competition and fragmentation of A-A bloc had worked to disadvantage of developing countries, but concern over Communist China had led to salutary developments such as creation of ADB and ASPAC. Lee generally avoided direct comment on Vietnam situation, but did say solution must be found which would insure what had happened in Vietnam would not happen again. While saying that long term best interests of SEA nations would not be served by permanent American military presence there, he noted that if repetition of Vietnam situation occurred, menaced Southeast Asian countries might choose American presence over their feelings of "national respect".

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9. Japanese Reporters' Chinese Visas Renewed


a. FonOff official informed EmbOff March 22 that visas for Japanese correspondents in Peking, which were due to expire during March, had been renewed. It was much discussed secret in Tokyo press circles that ChiComs were very unhappy with attitude Japanese papers were taking in their reporting of China. Mainichi was singled out as target for squeeze in form of delay in renewing its correspondent's visa, presumably because it published stories last fall by Japanese critic OYA and his group which particularly critical of Cultural Revolution. Since application of ChiCom pressure, sarcastic cartoons on China have disappeared from Mainichi, and editorials have softened somewhat. However, nature of reporting from Peking, which was essentially factual in any case, has not changed appreciably. (CONFIDENTIAL)

b. Comment: ChiComs cleverly singled out one paper for special pressure, though its attitude toward events in China was not different from others'. Strong competition among papers prevented them from forming united front, and Peking thus probably succeeded in modifying China coverage in Japanese press without risk of unfavorable publicity which sharper confrontation with Japanese press would bring. (CONFIDENTIAL)


10. Japan to Help Observe Sabah Elections

a. Press reported that GOJ will respond to Malaysian request and send two observers to Sabah in connection with April 8 elections to State Legislative Council. (UNCLASSIFIED)

  
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JMFarrior  
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REArmstrong  
PRWisgerhof  
DSRaycroft

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INT	LAB	TAR	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Diet Policy Speeches Made, Interpellations Begin</li> <li>2. JCP Moves to Stage of Open Contention with Chicoms</li> <li>3. Sasaki-Nishio TV Debate</li> <li>4. Korean Prime Minister Visits Japan</li> <li>5. Israeli FonMin Visits Japan</li> <li>6. FonMin Miki Plans Visit Soviet Union and Eastern Europe</li> <li>7. Cabinet Approved Third Defense Buildup Plan</li> <li>8. MSDF Commissions New Type Destroyer Escort</li> <li>9. Akahata Hits Circulation Decline</li> <li>10. NCNA Breaks with Asia News Agency of Tokyo</li> </ol>		
TR	XMB	AIR			
ARMY	CIA	NAVY	<p>POLITICAL</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Diet Policy Speeches Made, Interpellations Begin               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. PriMin Sato, FonMin Miki, FinMin Mizuta, and Economic Planning Director Miyazawa made policy speeches March 14 as 55th special Diet session began substantive work. Interpellations began March 16 as JSP Chairman Sasaki asked PriMin array of loaded questions and LDP Policy Board Chairman Naomi NISHIMURA queried Sato on points which GOJ wished to re-emphasize.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>		<div style="text-align: center;"> <p>RECEIVED</p> <p>MAR 21 1967</p> <p>DEPARTMENT OF STATE</p> </div>
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b. Sato devoted equal time for foreign and domestic affairs, stressing with respect to latter "rapid and widespread changes in economic and social environment", including quickening pace of urbanization, affecting daily life of people. PriMin promised GOJ, armed with January election mandate from people, would concentrate on urgent domestic problems brought on by changes in social structure, reciting in this context familiar litany of social problem areas such as housing, education, traffic congestion, and smog and pollution. Sato closed by dwelling on parliamentary democracy as key to lasting progress of human society, and calling on Diet members to behave themselves.

c. On foreign policy PriMin said international situation in general has been moving in direction of international conciliation, noting here outer space treaty, degree of conciliation between US and Soviets, and thaw in Europe. However, in Asia Vietnam conflict unresolved, Sino-Soviet rift deepening, and Chicom situation tense. PriMin praised remarkable progress being made in development and cooperation in Asia and stressed Japan's role as Asian developed nation in promoting development of region.

d. FonMin Miki echoed Sato's remarks on Asian development but expanded by placing them in Asia-Pacific context (US, Canada, New Zealand, Australia as well as "Asian" nations) and in terms need for development in order promote peace and security.

e. Both Sato and Miki linked US-Japan Security Treaty to Japan's progress, peace and national security and Sato stated clearly "I have decided to maintain this treaty relationship in future". Sato also mentioned need for increasing Japan's defense capacity.

f. On NPT both Sato and Miki announced support for non-proliferation principle but insisted views of non-nuclear powers must be adequately reflected in steps toward disarmament and peaceful uses. In reply to interpellation PriMin stated NPT should provide equal rights and obligations for both nuclear powers and non-nuclear powers. In this context, Sato also said NPT would not impede arrangements for collective security.

g. Sato and Miki promised efforts toward "ultimate objective" of reversion of Okinawa. Sato stressed practical measures to promote welfare of Okinawans in interim; Miki emphasized need to adjust security requirements in Asia and desire for restoration. They promised in meantime increase activities in cooperation with US to promote well-being of Okinawan people.

h. On Vietnam Sato renewed appeal to "parties concerned" to place confidence in peace negotiations and approach conference table, and

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promised GOJ would cooperate toward bringing stability to livelihood and welfare of suffering people of South Vietnam, offering his hope that South Vietnamese would be able engage in peaceful construction of country at earliest opportunity. PriMin in response to Sasaki question criticized JSP's "one-sided" approach in criticizing US role in Vietnam. Miki echoed Sato's promise of continued efforts for peace and said Japan intended extend appropriate assistance to war sufferers in medical and agricultural fields. He touched briefly on deepening friendship and understanding with GRC and need for caution while keeping door open for contact with Communist China, now in state of flux. (UNCLASSIFIED)

i. Comment: Sato's emphasis on government need to meet social problems created in wake of march toward affluence, while criticized by Japanese press as lacking in specifics, represents recognition by LDP leadership that political exigencies require LDP put priority on social development in order maintain its dominant political position in long run. Sato's and, especially, Miki's speeches, which imaginative in some places, took GOJ, in word at least, another step toward full-fledged participation in efforts resolve "north-south" problem in Asia-Pacific context. Warm references to US role especially through Security Treaty in assisting Japan achieve present level of progress lay helpful foundation for LDP's efforts maintain present close ties with US. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

2. JCP Moves to Stage of Open Contention with Chicoms

a. Lengthy Akahata article March 15 denounced "CCP extreme left opportunist and big power chauvinist elements' intervention" in JCP internal affairs. Describing March 8 Radio Peking broadcast (see WEEKA 10, Item 2) as part of direct, official attack on JCP, Akahata singled out China-Japan Friendship Association head LIAO Cheng-chih and Tokyo Liao-Takasaka office Chinese representative SUN Ping-hua for specific criticism. Dispute centers around continuing clash of unclear origin between pro-JCP Japan-China Friendship supporters and pro-Peking overseas Chinese students and their Japanese allies over location of JCFA office. Akahata asserted students directed by SUN and cited this as good example of "harmful effects of policy to force certain foreign party's views on another party". Article ended by stating big power chauvinist intervention "complete stranger to Marxist-Leninism" and vowing to repulse such intervention from "any country". Evening March 15 pro-Peking Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) distributed door-to-door special edition of its weekly which blasted "Miyamoto faction" (JCP SecGen) in addition "JCP revisionist elements". (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Although JCP has severely criticized pro-Peking splinter groups in Japan and Red Guard wall papers critical of party, this

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first open attack on CCP by name. With JCFA (Orthodox) attack on "Miyamoto faction", JCP may soon take next logical step and attack specific Chicom leaders by name. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

### 3. Sasaki-Nishio TV Debate

a. Aging principals JSP Chairman Kozo SASAKI and DSP Chairman Suehiro NISHIO squared off in March 10 debate before nationwide TV (one network videotaped it for late, late show) on issue of whether DSP was (as Sasaki charged) "second conservative party" and on nature of socialism itself. (WEEKAs 8 and 10)

b. Sasaki backed away slightly by insisting there was nothing new in his allegation and therefore it was not deliberate insult. He said DSP's aspirations to be "people's party" rather than "class party" like JSP reflected "lack of character" of DSP and placed latter party "within capitalist system". Nishio argued cogently though not perhaps vigorously enough that "socialism" covered multitude of systems and one had to distinguish between communism and democratic socialism which placed faith in democratic institutions. He pointed out DSP fitted in mainstream of Socialist International in emphasizing progress and reform through parliamentary institutions rather than JSP's outmoded Marxist, class struggle concepts, provoking Sasaki to declare Western European Socialism was not really socialism.

c. Press refrained from naming winner, followed usual tack of criticizing both sides, and accurately characterized debate as rehash of same old ideological disputes. However, press saved most of criticism for Sasaki, suggesting that continuing emphasis on "class struggle" thesis makes formation by JSP of regime capable of leading modern industrialized country all the more doubtful. Sankei Shimbun editorially asked Sasaki what was wrong with DSP "reformism" since what was needed in Japan was reform and not opposition to everything. (UNCLASSIFIED)

d. Comment: Moderator unfortunately prevented contestants from pursuing most subjects to final conclusion by changing theme just when going got interesting. While press paid considerable attention to debate, public probably did not find it so interesting. Smaller DSP gained by exposure if nothing else, and Sasaki-led JSP doubtless suffered from rehash of "class struggle" irrelevancies. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

### 4. Korean Prime Minister Visits Japan

a. Korean Prime Minister had brief, 45-minute talk with PriMin Sato March 10 during his stopover on way to US, which he described to

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Ambassador as very satisfactory. Sato agreed start overseas visits this year with stop at Seoul, perhaps in August, allowing Sato to visit Korea, Taiwan and SEA countries before September 18 UNGA opening which Sato may attend. Informal talks between economic ministers upgraded to ministerial level consultations to discuss whole range of bilateral issues between two countries. Ministers will probably meet in July or August after Diet session and Korean elections.

b. Chong also described to Sato his impressions of his recent trip to Vietnam and his views on Vietnamese conflict. Chong mentioned briefly that any Japanese move toward North Korea, such as providing visas to North Korean technicians, would generate considerable difficulty for ROKG in Korea. FonOff tells us that question of commercial relations not raised and balance of time taken up with social conversation. (CONFIDENTIAL)

c. Comment: Talks went well, and Sato and Chong seem to be developing cordial relations. (UNCLASSIFIED)

5. Israeli FonMin Visits Japan

Israeli FonMin Abba Eban arrived in Tokyo March 14 for five-day goodwill visit, accompanied by Emanuel Shimoni, of FonMin and Moshe Erell, Director-Designate of Asian Division of FonMin. He was received by Emperor March 16. Press reported that in 30-minute talk with FonMin Miki March 16 Eban praised Miki's emphasis on economic cooperation especially with Asian countries, but that non-proliferation treaty not discussed. In speech at International House March 16, Eban said small nations should speak loudly to large nations, making clear that war should be outlawed. He also said that scientific development is world's heritage and should not be monopolized by large powers and that large nations criticize extreme nationalism of small nations, but nationalism and concept of world order are compatible. (UNCLASSIFIED)

6. FonMin Miki Plans Visit Soviet Union and Eastern Europe

FonOff informed Embassy on confidential basis that FonMin Miki plans visit Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia in mid-summer. During Moscow stay he will participate in first regular Soviet-Japanese FonMin conference. After visiting Eastern Europe, Miki will go to Bonn for conference of Japanese ambassadors resident in Europe. Travel plans are not firm although FonOff mentioned possible July 20 departure date. (CONFIDENTIAL)

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MILITARY

7. Cabinet Approved Third Defense Buildup Plan

a. Cabinet March 14 accepted long-pending Third Defense Buildup Plan, covering period JFY 1967-1971, which calls for total expenditure of \$6.5 billion (WEEKKA 9). Final figure contrasts with original JDA request of \$7.47 billion. While roughly double amount of second defense buildup plan it is estimated to amount to 1.2% of national income versus 1.22% for second plan. Plan includes acquisition of two Nike Hercules and two Hawk battalions with domestic production on these items; slated for everything except Hercules ground equipment.

b. PriMin personally resolved March 13 remaining differences between JDA and Finance Ministry and in putting seal of approval on plan reportedly stated final figures are not necessarily binding and some adjustment possible depending on changing world and domestic conditions.  
(UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: JDA official told Embassy there was general satisfaction within defense circles with Cabinet decision due in main to approval of major equipment acquisitions and despite substantial reductions from initial request. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

8. MSDF Commissions New Type Destroyer Escort

a. MSDF commissioned March 15 Japan's first destroyer escort equipped with Drone Anti-Submarine Helicopter (DASH). New ship, TAKATSUKI, constructed under Second Defense Buildup Program (1963-1967), displaces 3,050 tons, has crew of 370 and can make speed of 32 knots. In addition to DASH, TAKATSUKI is equipped with two 5-inch, .54 caliber rapid fire guns, two triple homing torpedo launchers and one anti-submarine rocket (ASROC) launcher. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: After shakedown training, TAKATSUKI will be assigned to First Escort Flotilla located at Kure, Hiroshima Prefecture.  
(UNCLASSIFIED)

PSYCHOLOGICAL

9. Akahata Hits Circulation Decline

a. March 13 edition of JCP daily Akahata editorial said circulation tabulations on March 5 showed that circulation of both regular daily edition and Sunday edition of Akahata declined to almost March 1966 levels, and

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called circulation drop since 10th JCP Convention "largest ever". JCP paper said decline constitutes "very grave problem point" for party activities. Urged party members hurry to overcome falling circulation and convert trend to expansion. Proposed month-by-month scheduling of countermeasures for period of three months as remedy.

b. Ninth JCP Convention had called for circulation increase of 1-1/2 to 2 times; and in October, just before 10th JCP Convention, party announced achievement of 170% in daily Akahata circulation and 190% in circulation of Sunday edition, i.e., expansion to 320,000 and 1,180,000 respectively, according to official GOJ estimates. (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: Akahata offered no explanation for declining circulation. Some fall-back following JCP's announcement of achieving expansion goals set by 9th party convention was probably natural, although speculation might lead one, perhaps erroneously, to conclusion JCP-Chicom split also partial cause. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

10. NCNA Breaks with Asia News Agency of Tokyo

a. On March 13 Kyodo News Agency reported that Communist China's NCNA announced March 12 that it has cancelled its contract with Asia News Agency (Ajia Tsushin Sha) of Tokyo and has named recently organized China News Agency, set up by group of Chinese in Tokyo, to act as Japan outlet for NCNA.

b. Asia News Agency has 50-member staff, most reportedly JCP members, and has serviced Japan with take from North Vietnam's VNA and East Germany's ADN, as well as NCNA. It publishes "Ajia Tsushin" (Asia News) and "ANS International News", daily news sheets. (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: In recent months, Asia News Agency has been rocked by same schisms suffered by other Communist organizations since JCP split with Peking (see Item 3), so that action by NCNA was not unexpected. (UNCLASSIFIED).

  
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WHK <b>3</b>		MSC <b>6</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diet Interpellations Continue</li> <li>Komeito Questions Use of LDP Policy Funds</li> <li>Court Side-steps Question of Defense Forces Constitutionality</li> <li>Australian FonMin Visits Japan</li> <li>Diet, Press Interest in Okinawa High</li> <li>Japanese Press Reaction to U Thant Proposal</li> </ol>					
RS/R-HUCKMAN-1			POLITICAL					
<div style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"> PM 4 57 COPYFLO-PBR </div>			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diet Interpellations Continue <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diet interpellations this week continued to emphasize defense matters and Okinawa (see Item 5).</li> <li>On US-Japan Security Treaty, PriMin Sato reiterated GOJ position of maintaining treaty after 1970 and government intention to study best way of doing so. DSP's Sone proposed Japan adopt his party's policy of "emergency stationing of US forces" to replace present security treaty concept but PriMin flatly rejected "emergency stationing".</li> <li>JSP's Inomata asked March 28 in Lower House Budget Committee session whether Self Defense Forces would be used to quell</li> </ol> </li> </ol>					
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internal disturbances. Sato replied this "must be handled with caution" but ruled out possibility of US forces stationed in Japan cooperating with Self Defense Forces to quell purely domestic disturbances.

d. JSP defense specialist Ishibashi asked PriMin March 23 to define limits that would be applied to defense equipment to be procured between 1967 and 1971 (during Third Defense Plan). PriMin replied GOJ could not procure "aggressive" weapons without violating Constitution. Ishibashi then pressed question whether within these limits Japan could have "fighter-bombers". Defense Agency DirGen Masuda first said yes if they not intended for use against targets other than hostile forces which had landed on Japan's territory, but he later revised position to say GOJ as of now has no intention acquire any (beyond old F-86F's it now has). Ishibashi called alleged plan to buy fighter-bombers "serious deviation from consistent government stand ruling out any 'aggressive' weapons, including missiles and bombers".

e. In response to DSP spokesman Nagasue's March 27 question about Japan's capacity to deter nuclear attack PriMin stated that US under mutual security relationship had responsibility for deterrence and in this respect present defense set-up adequate. Sato said he had no plan to change Third Defense Plan even if Communist China carries out successful experiment with ballistic missiles. (UNCLASSIFIED)

f. Comment: Diet attention this week to defense matters shed little light on specifics but did serve to promote public discussion of Japan's security problems. Hair-splitting opposition focus on "offensive" character of fighter-bombers was clearly source of embarrassment to Masuda and PriMin Sato, since press was at same time reporting that F-111, F-105 and F-4C would come under consideration as JASDF next main-force fighter aircraft. Exchanges on subject also took place while GOJ was rather nervously awaiting verdict in "Eniwa case" (Item 3). (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

## 2. Komeito Questions Use of LDP Diet Policy Funds

a. Komeito SecGen Junya YANO dropped bombshell at March 23 Lower House Budget Committee session by demanding that LDP account for more than 200 million yen of Diet policy funds spent during 1965 and first half of 1966. Yano intimated money used to pay off opposition parties in return for their agreement to "normalize" Diet sessions after intermittent stoppages, most notably breakdown that occurred at time of Japan-Korea Treaty ratification. After PriMin Sato refused promise info<sup>information</sup> which Yano sought, Budget Committee sessions were stalled for day and a half, as party negotiators sought resolution of difficulties. Solution came March 25 when representatives of LDP, JSP and DSP in rare united front posture agreed Yano's questions

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"improper". LDP Committee Chairman Ueki obtained majority vote to expunge questions from official record. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: For its first big Lower House splash, Komeito chose one of Diet's most sensitive issues. Komeito sources state that basis for allegations provided by newspaper reporters and allege payoff "open secret" of Diet politics, but admit no one has proof. Three-party unity has buried delicate question for time being, but having once been aired it may be difficult to keep out of sight. Komeito venture into taboo area probably gained it some public credit but on other hand certainly made other parties wary of Komeito "lack of responsibility", i. e., willingness to stir up trouble for all of them. Only JCP echoed Komeito intimation of improprieties, as Akahata published parallel list of LDP expenditures and closely coinciding Diet developments. Komeito source seemed content party had assumed role of gadfly and suggested to Embassy that present "case by case" opposition cooperation would not be greatly affected by incident. (CONFIDENTIAL)

### 3. Court Side-steps Question of Defense Forces' Constitutionality

a. In March 29 decision on "Eniwa" case, in which two civilians were tried under Article 121 of the Self Defense Forces (SDF) law which relates to damaging "defense property", Sapporo District Court ruled defendants not guilty on grounds particular section of law did not properly apply to material damaged. Decision specifically stated that court had not ruled on issue of constitutionality of SDF.

b. Defendants were indicted on charge of cutting SDF communications wires in 1962 in maneuver area adjacent to their dairy farm. Defendants admitted cutting wires but pleaded innocent and based entire defense on ground that existence of SDF was violation of Article 9 of Constitution and therefore SDF law was invalid.

c. Government has not yet decided whether to appeal judgment but press comments there is general satisfaction with verdict and guesses no appeal will be made. Defense Agency Vice Minister reported to have been elated over decision. Post-trial reaction mixed, with press split on propriety of decision but tending toward view that it was astute maneuver to avoid question that not yet ripe for decision. Left-wing opposition, which had furnished good deal of support and battery of lawyers for defense, openly voiced disappointment at verdict and accused Court of avoiding issue. Defendants themselves, even though acquitted, stated dissatisfaction with judgment. (UNCLASSIFIED)

d. Comment: Court had cut off prosecution argument before it finished presenting case, raising leftists' hopes for verdict holding SDF law

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unconstitutional. Case figured prominently in efforts of Japanese left to turn back clock on defense issue. If as appears probable verdict is not appealed, failure to rule directly on constitutional issue will serve mainly as reminder of chronic problems in squaring Japan's present defense needs with sweeping "war-renouncing" provisions of Constitution adopted under Occupation.  
(CONFIDENTIAL)

4. Australian FonMin Visits Japan

a. Australian FonMin Hasluck and wife arrived March 28 for 12-day visit including representing Australia at April 3-8 ECAFE meeting. He had discussions with FonMin Miki March 29 and 30 and called on PriMin Sato March 30.

b. Foreign Ministry's European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau Director Kitahara told press that Hasluck and Miki agreed conflict in Vietnam not likely develop into major war but will last long time, reconstruction and civil stabilization measures should be pushed, and scheduled transfer of power to civil government would provide solid foundation for future. Miki stated Japan maintained its basic position that efforts should continue to settle Vietnam peacefully and Japan would do all possible to help restore peace to region. Two FonMins exchanged views on China, Hasluck explained reasons for Australian recognition of Mongolia, and Miki explained advantages of Japan's China policy of separating trade from economics. Both agreed Suharto had done well in Indonesia and deserved constructive support, and exchanged views on how to help that country's development. They agreed that Soviet policy toward non-Communist world would be further influenced by Sino-Soviet split. Two ministers agreed ASPAC should discuss political, social and cultural, as well as economic matters. They discussed problems of regional development and Miki made point that action to help Asian countries should include countries in Pacific region. FonMins exchanged invitations for Prime Ministerial visits between Japan and Australia. During meeting with PriMin Sato hope was expressed for increase in friendly ties, for further efforts produce peace in Vietnam and for economic support for Suharto's government in Indonesia. (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: Visit seems to have gone very well. Australian Embassy source confirmed that emphasis during conversations was almost exclusively on regional and international issues with very little time spent on bilateral matters. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

5. Diet, Press Interest in Okinawa High

a. Press coverage related to Okinawa ran at high rate this week. There were several interpretive articles and editorials over weekend reflecting

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(mostly in very sober vein) on previous week's exchanges in Diet which had ended with denial by government spokesmen that GOJ has any immediate plans to seek return of administrative rights to Japan in exchange for freedom of action for US bases in Okinawa (Week 12).

b. New Diet flurry began March 27 with PriMin's statement that he would direct Japan Maritime Self Defense Force to protect Okinawan ships flying "Japanese flag" if they should be attacked on high seas. (Tokyo 6895) When legal and political difficulties of this position were raised on all sides (not only by opposition questions in Diet but also by press and bureaucracy) PriMin backed down with Diet statement March 28 to effect his answer of previous day had been based on his personal feelings and that actually GOJ would have no constitutional right take such action. Report of Japanese Bar Association Study of "human rights" in Okinawa came out March 30, criticizing US legal administration in Okinawa. When queried about it in Diet by opposition, PriMin stated GOJ would consider raising issues set forth in report in US-Japan Consultative Committee. Opposition returned to attack in Diet questioning afternoon March 30, pressing for clarification government planning for any new initiatives on Okinawa reversion; PriMin replied GOJ had no "schedule" in mind. Afternoon press March 30 also carried extensive reports from Washington concerning GRI Chief Executive Matsuoka's March 29 presentation to President of Okinawan desires for reversion.

c. Comment: Several commentators pointed to present lack of any detailed GOJ position on route to reversion and speculated that government will be forced to select soon one of various options it says it has "under study". One editorialist (Chuo Koron) related alleged disarray in GOJ position to Okinawa internal dispute on two pending education bills, saying GOJ had so clearly removed any hope of reversion for foreseeable future that Okinawan moderate leftists might be persuaded only hope is in violent action.  
(CONFIDENTIAL)

PSYCHOLOGICAL

6. Japanese Press Reaction to U Thant's Vietnam Proposal

a. Japanese press gave top play to UN SYG U Thant's latest proposal on Vietnam war. March 30 Yomiuri editorial summarized Japanese general tone of press comments in saying "though we cannot be optimistic we hope nations involved will make use of proposal's slow-down effect on war to open way to termination...proposal seems on surface to be designed to facilitate US acceptance...hope US welcome given to proposal not merely intended for diplomatic bargaining...also hope Hanoi will respond". March 30 Mainichi despatch from Washington commented that US acceptance of U Thant

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proposal had made US position "advantageous" and put US in position to press Hanoi for choice between peace and war. Mainichi also reported from Saigon same day that South Vietnamese acceptance motivated by 1) SVN confidence in military buildup, 2) show of national independence prior to forthcoming civil rule, and 3) sentiment of South Vietnamese people for peace. However, Yomiuri despatch of same day from Saigon suggested South Vietnamese Government's motivation was to set conditions which Hanoi could not buy.

b. Asahi March 31 editorial endorsed U Thant plan while asking UN SecGen to explain specifics more thoroughly in order secure acceptance from both sides. March 29 Sankei carried analysis from Washington suggesting US deeply concerned about danger of Communist betrayal of new truce without guarantees. (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: Japanese press and media have become somewhat more realistic about complexity of truce problem. Even though their comment still inclines toward voicing suspicion of US and GVN attitude at every opportunity, commentators apparently coming to recognize need for something more concrete than good wishes in search for peaceful settlement. (UNCLASSIFIED)

  
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L	FBO	AID	<p align="center"><u>CONTENTS</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tokyo Governor's Race</li> <li>2. Kyowa Seito Probe Finishes</li> <li>3. Political Funds Control Urged</li> <li>4. Mao a Dictator?</li> <li>5. Seamen and Steelworkers: First Major Settlements</li> <li>6. JSP Chairman Plans Travel</li> <li>7. Normalization of Relations with Mongolia?</li> <li>8. GVN FonMin Visits Japan</li> <li>9. Malik Obtains Some Japanese Help</li> <li>10. ECAFE Meeting</li> <li>11. Satellite Launch Fails</li> <li>12. SDF Constitutionality Court Test</li> </ol> <p><u>POLITICAL</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>Tokyo Governor's Race (Weeks 14)</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Tokyo governor's race went down to wire looking like toss up between LDP-DSP backed Masatoshi MATSUOKA and JSP-JCP backed Ryokichi MINOBE. Press still tends to give Minobe Group 3</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p align="center">Downgraded at 12-year intervals; not automatically declassified</p>			
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extremely fine edge but in same breath disclaims any intent to predict outcome. Politicians' views more complex with some people on both sides saying their man in trouble, but perhaps slight edge exists among politicians for Matsushita. Komeito candidate Kenichi ABE has no chance of winning but interest also focuses on size of Komeito vote. Personality apparently significant factor in campaign mood with Minobe given something of an edge in this subjective area but fear of communists plus issue of cooperation with central government in developing urban Tokyo weigh on Matsushita's side. Latter's illness during first part of week cut down his campaigning. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

b. Comment: Minobe victory would be interpreted as blow to Sato leadership within LDP and boost to Sasaki leadership in JSP, and would bolster concept of united front of leftist forces long pushed by JCP. Campaign has reportedly been unusually clean for Tokyo politics, with LDP/DSP showing unexpected resistance to temptation to dredge up Minobe's vulnerable personal background. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

## 2. Kyowa Seito Probe Finishes

a. Following 4-month investigation, Tokyo District Procurator's Office April 7 indicted five suspects in Kyowa Seito Sugar Refinery scandal, including Akiyoshi YASUHARA, Diet secretary to LDP Diet member and former AgMin Seishi SHIGEMASA. Procurator stated that some fifty Diet members were questioned during course of investigation but Socialist Councilor Shigeaki AIZAWA, former Upper House Audit Committee Chairman, was only Diet member indicted (see Weeka 12, Item 3). Predictably LDP called on all parties and politicians to "reflect deeply", while JSP and DSP expressed regret that investigation ended without getting to bottom of case. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Procurator's action put lid on potentially explosive issue involving number of prominent LDP politicians and JSP Vice Chairman and Sasaki lieutenant Koichi YAMAMOTO and came as letdown after last week's rumors that Yamamoto likely to be indicted (see Weeka 14, Item 3). Decision to keep indictments at low level, while balancing guilt, by indicting only Yasuhara and Aizawa may reflect on LDP viewpoint that in long term they might be losers if broader scale indictments led to new round of opposition counter-attacks or if Sasaki position weakened by indictment of Yamamoto. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

## 3. Political Funds Control Urged

a. Fifth Election Systems Council Chairman Yusai TAKAHASHI presented Council's controversial recommendation on control of political

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funds to PriMin Sato April 11. Proposal calls for limit on donations from individuals of ten million yen a year and 20 million in case of company, labor union, or other organization. Donation to factions by either individuals or organizations should not exceed more than 500,000 yen a year. Companies or corporations receiving subsidies or grants from state prohibited from making political contributions. No contributions allowed anonymously, or from foreigners. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. PriMin on receiving recommendations promised "courageous" efforts to put them into effect. He asked Home Affairs Minister to take steps necessary to draft revisions in existing laws in accordance with recommendation and Ministry expected to complete draft legislation by mid-May. Strong opposition against recommendations of council voiced by many in LDP. Opposition parties had own misgivings about recommendations but when they found out LDP might oppose them they took righteous posture of demanding compliance. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

c. Comment: GOJ must propose some changes in political funds control law in line with recommendations but at this juncture, despite PriMin promise, seems doubtful that strong opposition within LDP will permit adoption of recommendations in entirety. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

#### 4. Mao a Dictator?

a. Speaking to party gathering in Hiroshima April 8, Japan Communist Party (JCP) Chairman Sanzo NOSAKA described Mao rule in Mainland China as "personal dictatorship", according April 13 Tokyo Shimbun. As main reason for his charge, Nosaka reportedly said that during JCP SecGen Kenji MIYAMOTO group's March 1966 visit to mainland, Mao in course of JCP delegation's farewell call scuttled JCP-CCP joint communique due to its lack criticism of Soviets. Nosaka added that JCP visitors and Chinese delegation led by CHOU En-lai had agreed on communique and Mao "not a Chinese delegate". According Nosaka "hero worship" not adequate to describe situation where this permissible and where CCP Congresses and Central Committee meetings not held regularly. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Delayed publication suggests that article based second-hand sources, but it squares with January 24 Akahata version of joint communique squabble (Week 4, Item 2) and with reports that criticism of Chicoms within JCP more high-pitched than official statements thus far. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

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5. Seamen and Steelworkers: First Major Settlements of Spring Struggle

a. On April 10 "Big Five" steel companies offered steelworkers increase of ¥4300 (\$11.94), or 9.89% over present level. Of proposed increase, ¥1,100 (\$3.06) is automatic annual increment. Steelworkers Federation (Tekko Roren) expected to accept offer without strike action (see Week 14, Item 4). Nikkeiren Managing Director Maeda and Sohyo President Horii stated large increase caused by lower-than-average increases in two preceding years, and argued steel settlement should not be considered standard for other settlements. However, Nikkeiren takes position steel settlement abnormally high, while Horii urged Sohyo affiliates to hold out for even higher settlements.

b. 140,000-member Seamen's Union (Kaiin) reached agreement with ocean-going shipowners on April 11 calling for average monthly increase of ¥4,600 (\$12.78) and for further negotiations on wage and staffing issues. Increase represents more than 83% of Kaiin's demand. Separate agreement for seamen on coastal vessels, reached last week, calls for ¥3,780 (\$10.50) across-the-board increase, or 10% more than present average wage level. (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: Settlements, which reflect reasonable mood of both labor and management in this year's wage negotiations, satisfactory to both Tekko and Kaiin. Kaiin particularly relieved by avoidance of costly strike action. Pressure will now be on Sohyo President Horii's Private Railway Workers (Shitetsu Soren), as leader of spring struggle, also to get settlement of more than ¥4,000. (UNCLASSIFIED)

6. JSP Chairman Plans Travel

a. Japan Socialist Party (JSP) Chairman Kozo SASAKI announced April 12 he would embark on foreign travels after July extraordinary JSP convention, visiting "as chairman" Communist China, North Korea, North Vietnam, Soviet Union, Cambodia, and Eastern Europe to promote general unity among "socialists", friendly relations with Japan, and "peaceful commerce". (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Some of his well-wishers in JSP probably hope Sasaki buys one-way ticket. Sasaki has talked from time to time of making a swing through Communist world but until now trip has not materialized. For one thing, unless Minobe wins Tokyo governor's election (see Item 1) Sasaki cannot feel entirely confident of holding his chairmanship. In view of JSP's

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financial situation, one can understand why Sasaki might wish promote "peaceful commerce", since party allegedly benefits financially from some bloc trade.  
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7. Normalization of Relations with Mongolia?

a. Press on April 11 and 12 reported that Fonoff had decided hold talks with Mongolian Vice Fonmin Chimiddorj concerning normalization of relations. Fonoff decision reportedly made after Chimiddorj, in response to questions by reporters on April 8, had said that it might be possible to normalize relations without settling reparations question which could be discussed later through diplomatic channels. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Fonoff officials have told us that Vice Fonmin Shimoda, who is due to relinquish his duties on April 14 prior to departure for his new assignment as ambassador to U.S., decided that discussions with Chimiddorj should be undertaken; however, there is still opposition in Fonoff to this move. (CONFIDENTIAL)

c. Comment: Even if talks with Chimiddorj are held, question remains as to whether Japan will establish diplomatic relations. Attitude of GRC is most important factor in determining Japanese policy toward Mongolia. Even if diplomatic relations are not normalized soon, increased contact can be expected. (CONFIDENTIAL)

8. GVN FonMin Visits Japan

a. Vietnamese FonMin Tran Van Do made official visit to Japan April 11-16 on way to Washington SEATO meeting. He met with FonMin MIKI April 13, spoke at Foreign Correspondents Club April 14 and visited Kyoto April 15-16. Press reported that during meeting with Miki, Do expressed appreciation for Japanese assistance given so far and hoped Japan could provide additional medical and agricultural aid. He also asked that Japan continue efforts bring about Vietnam peace. Miki reportedly said that although absence of diplomatic relations with Hanoi hampers Japanese peace efforts, GOJ will persist in efforts restore peace to Vietnam. He said Japan would continue medical, agricultural and technical assistance. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: This is first time Vietnamese Minister has been entertained as official guest. (UNCLASSIFIED)

9. Malik Obtains Some Japanese Help

a. According to the press, PriMin Sato informed Indo FonMin Malik April 8 that Japan would offer Indonesia aid amounting to \$60 million, in mix of a loan and a grant with overall effective interest rate below 4%. Specific terms would be negotiated through diplomatic channels. (UNCLASSIFIED)

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b. Comment: FonOff officials obtained this decision only after considerable negotiation with Ministry of Finance which feared that generous terms to Indonesians would create precedent and open floodgate to others who would want similar soft terms. Exact terms of loan are still unclear.  
(CONFIDENTIAL)

10. ECAFE Meeting

ECAFE April 12 adopted by unanimous vote Malaysia proposed and U.S. co-sponsored Tokyo Declaration, which called upon developed countries to grant maximum of aid on most favorable terms and liberalize trade with developing countries. Declaration urged LDC's to create favorable investment climate and mobilize domestic resources more effectively. Meeting scheduled end April 17. (UNCLASSIFIED)

11. Satellite Launch Fails

a. The third Japanese attempt to launch satellite ended unsuccessfully April 13 when third stage of four-stage Lambda 4-S rocket failed to ignite.  
(UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: In addition to stimulating current reexamination of entire Japanese space program, failure will also delay development of larger Mu rocket. Next attempt to launch satellite will probably be made in July.  
(UNCLASSIFIED)

12. SDF Constitutionality Court Test

a. Sapporo prosecutor's office announced April 12 decision not to appeal verdict announced by Sapporo District Court on March 29 in "Eniwa case" trial under Defense Forces Law. Prosecutors reasoned that such incidents in future could be adequately handled under criminal law and in view of time elapsed and type of incident, this case did not merit appeal. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Decision not to appeal undoubtedly based on desire of prosecutors and government not to allow defendants further to push constitutional question on Self-Defense Forces sidestepped in District Court verdict, which would probably have been their defense on appeal. Decision was expected by most observers and has laid to rest constitutional question for the present.  
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FROM : Amembassy TOKYO

DATE: April 7, 1967

SUBJECT: JOINT WEEKA NO. 14

REF : CONTENTS

1. Local Elections Campaign Underway
2. ECAFE Session Opens in Tokyo
3. Diet Quiet
4. Spring Struggle Faces Uphill Battle

## POLITICAL

### 1. Local Elections Campaign Underway

a. Campaigning warmed up during week for unified local elections, April 15 and April 28, for total of about 44,000 offices ranging from prefectural governors to village assemblymen. Major phase comes April 15 and will decide Tokyo and 17 other prefectural governors' seats (Weeka 12, Item 4); Osaka and Yokohama mayoralties; all seats in 44 prefectural assemblies (Tokyo and Ibaraki held special elections of assemblymen since 1963 unified elections); city assemblymen in Osaka, Nagoya, Kyoto, Yokohama and Kobe; and ward assemblymen in Tokyo's 23 wards. Elections April 28 will determine roughly half of nation's city mayors and assemblymen and town and village mayors and assemblymen. Tokyo gubernatorial race provoked two incidents during the past week. Salesman, under medical treatment, April 1 fired air rifle "at noisy JSP-JCP sound truck", wounding campaign worker. Incident immediately sparked JSP-JCP charges of "rightist violence", which appeared embarrass authors somewhat after character of culprit became known. PriMin Sato same day in Upper House Budget Committee session expressed regret for incident. Sato April 5 again drew Socialist ire by campaign

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speech statement, in context of how much central government does for Tokyo, that he would not necessarily be inclined help "incooperative" governor, clear allusion to JSP-JCP candidate Minobe. Socialists charged Sato with violation of Public Election Law and remark drew critical editorial comment. PriMin promised to be more careful in future.

b. Yomiuri March 31 published public opinion poll concerning Tokyo gubernatorial race, showing LDP-DSP support as 43.7%, JSP-JCP--32.2%, and Komeito--5.4%. Three days later Asahi carried carefully hedged poll giving JSP-JCP candidate Ryokichi MINOBE slight edge, but cautioned race far from certain. (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: Political sources' private comments to Emboffs indicate widely differing estimates even within same parties. Some LDP Diet members predict 300,000 vote victory for LDP-DSP candidate MATSUSHITA, others say contest is 50-50 at this point. DSP officials express pessimism, both publicly and privately, but this may be for tactical reasons. Komeito and JSP anti-mainstream sources say Matsushita likely win. Inter-party alliances on both sides of contest are showing strains, with DSP complaining about difficulty in getting supporters to back Matsushita in face of LDP "red scare" tactics (Week 12, Item 4), and JSP complaining that JCP is skillfully exploiting joint support of Minobe for its own organizational ends. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

## 2. ECAFE Session Opens in Tokyo

a. ECAFE opened 23rd plenary session, which marks 20th anniversary of organization, April 1-4, 1969, in Tokyo. All 29 member nations, including Mongolia and Cambodia, as well as 15 non-member nations and international organizations participating. In welcoming speech PriMin Sato assured meeting that Japan would continue to do whatever possible to cooperate with ECAFE and said that Japan hopes ECAFE will continue to serve as driving force for economic cooperation within area and to contribute to promotion of friendly relations. FonMin Miki's welcoming speech laid primary stress upon necessity of promoting development of agriculture as primary source of domestic capital and foreign exchange for developing countries, stating agricultural sector should play leading role in promoting economic development. Miki also appealed to developed countries of world to pay more attention to problems of the region and said their cooperation within region not sufficient, when compared with their efforts in other parts of world.

b. April 4 Soviet delegate "regretted" U.S. policy in Vietnam, U.S. opposition to inclusion of three (unnamed) socialist states in ECAFE and objected to membership of GRC, ROK and South Vietnam. Soviets, however, did not raise Chirep question in formal motion. ROK and GRC representatives

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rebutted Soviet statement following day "regretting" injection of irrelevant political matters into ECAFE session. Charges reiterated by both Soviet and Mongolian representatives April 6, drawing same day rebuttals by U. S. and South Vietnam. (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: Speeches by Sato and Miki reflect seriousness with which Japan views economic development of region and importance which Japan places upon concept of self-help. Emphasis on development of agricultural sector, reflecting Japanese experience as well as sound economic doctrine, may have been designed to discourage countries which would like outside assistance for premature and ambitious industrial projects. Appeal to developed countries to participate more actively in developing ECAFE region reflects Japan's desire to ensure continued participation of other developed countries so Japan will not be only source of capital for region, and is consonant with Miki's still vague concept of Asia-Pacific region. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

### 3. Diet Quiet

a. Upper House Budget Committee March 30 took up question of self-defense forces' constitutionality in wake of previous day's Eniwa case court decision, which had sidestepped issue (see Weeka 13, Item 3). PriMin SATO told JSP questioner that SDF constitutional ever since its establishment, while in reply to similar question Defense DirGen MASUDA stated SDF's constitutionality established by 1959 Sunakawa case court decision. Opposition pounced on contradiction between two statements and stalled budget deliberations temporarily until government presented March 31 "unified view" that Sunakawa decision (which actually involved constitutionality of agreements on stationing of U. S. forces in Japan) neither affirmed nor denied SDF's constitutionality. Reply cleared way for final passage same day of GOJ provisional budget covering April-May 1967.

b. Diet focus shifted back to Lower House Budget Committee March 31 as deliberations on full FY67 budget got under way. Routine questioning continued until April 5, when Socialist Kazuo OTA took up matter of number of U. S. military chartered planes using Haneda airport in recent months. FonMin MIKI replied GOJ had already taken up matter in Japan-U. S. Joint Committee and was presently negotiating with U. S. to limit number of American military charter planes so as not to "seriously disturb" use of Haneda by commercial aircraft. What aroused most interest, however, was JusMin Isaji TANAKA's statement that names of those suspected of criminal involvement in Kyowa Seito sugar refinery scandal (see Weeka 12, Item 3) would be made public before April 9.

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c. Meeting for first time April 4, new Lower House special committee on Okinawa set as first objective "expansion of Ryukyu autonomy". Committee also heard PriMin Office DirGen TSUKAHARA recite familiar theme that GOJ will seize every opportunity speed up reversion of administrative rights and in meantime strive to minimize differences in standard of living between Okinawa and main islands.

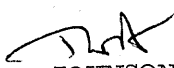
d. Press announced April 6 that Diet would go into agreed "de facto recess" after April 7, lasting until after April 15 local elections. (UNCLASSIFIED)


e. Comment: JusMin TANAKA's promise to name names in Kyowa Seito case is important because of its timing, just one week before most significant of local elections, and because rumor has it that JSP Vice Chairman and Sasaki lieutenant Koichi YAMAMOTO may be arrested. JSP "anti-mainstream" sources, obviously hoping Public Procurator's office will do what Eda supporters could not do, i.e., force downfall of party Chairman SASAKI, expressed view to Emboff that SASAKI will have to resign if YAMAMOTO arrested. (CONFIDENTIAL)

#### 4. Spring Struggle Faces Uphill Battle

a. Scattered strike action and workshop rallies held March 30 as "second coordinated action" of Sohyo-Churitsuroren Joint Council for Spring Struggle" had little effect on general public and received minimal press coverage. Original plan for strikes by private sector unions (see Weeka 9, Item 1) downgraded by Council to workshop rallies. To increase rank-and-file appeal, demands for national monthly minimum wage of ¥ 15,000 (\$41.67), and increased social security benefits added to "coordinated action" slogans. Eleven unions and roughly 65,000 workers participated, almost all from pro-communist "anti-mainstream" Sohyo unions. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Downgrading of "coordinated action" by Council based on assessment that rank-and-file not yet sufficiently enthusiastic about strikes and rallies. Reaction of "anti-mainstream" unions was to ignore Council's action and strike as originally planned. Poor results indicate Sohyo thus far faces uphill fight to make this year's spring struggle "militant". Press reported April 7 that only 9 of 14 member unions of Steel Workers' Federation (Tekko Roren) voted support of strike authorization asked by leadership, closing door on possibility of united strike action in this industry. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

  
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TR	XMB	AIR	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Minobe Elected Governor of Tokyo</li> <li>2. Savannah Visit Off</li> <li>3. Mongolian Relations Question Put Off</li> <li>4. Vietnamese FonMin Do Visits Japan</li> <li>5. Okinawa Chief Executive Matsuoka Visits Tokyo</li> <li>6. Diet Session Reconvened, Recessed</li> <li>7. Initial Report of Findings in Okinawa</li> </ol>			
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ARMY	CIA	NAVY	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>POLITICAL</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>Minobe Elected Governor of Tokyo</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ryokichi MINOBE, JSP/JCP-supported candidate for governorship of Tokyo, defeated LDP/DSP-backed Masatoshi MATSUSHITA by 136,637 votes in election held April 15. Minobe received 2,200,389 votes, Matsushita 2,063,752, and Kenichi ABE, Komeito candidate, received 601,527 votes. Percentage of eligibles casting votes dropped .25 per cent from previous gubernatorial election in 1963, to 67.49 per cent. LDP took four of five Tokyo municipal assembly seats at stake in by-election same date. Fifth seat won by conservative independent.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;">Group 3 Downgraded at 12-year intervals; not automatically declassified</p>			
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b. In other gubernatorial elections April 15, conservative candidates won 16 of 17 seats at stake. Among key contests, in Fukuoka LDP/DSP-sponsored Hikaru KAMEI defeated JSP incumbent Taichi UZAKI, who ran with JCP support, by only 4,000 votes, while in Hokkaido incumbent LDP Governor Machimura won by wider margin than expected. LDP-backed candidates also won important gubernatorial races in Osaka, Kanagawa and Wakayama. Osaka and Yokohama mayoralty races won by JSP candidates. In prefectural assembly elections, LDP elected total of 1446 candidates, JSP 533, DSP 98, Komeito 84, JCP 37, minor parties and independents 355. (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comparison of votes cast in Tokyo for candidates for gubernatorial and for ward councils shows Minobe polled 670,000 more votes than combined JSP-JCP candidates in 22 districts, while Matsushita trailed combined LDP-DSP candidates by 376,000 votes. In same districts, DSP candidates in January 29 general election polled 500,000 votes; on April 15, DSP candidates for ward councils polled a little over 153,000 votes. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

d. Comment: Minobe victory was psychological boost for JSP and shock to LDP. Conservatives can now be expected to intensify efforts to strengthen LDP organization in urban centers and to seek candidates of more proven popularity. Personal popular appeal of Minobe, as indicated in his running far ahead of JSP-JCP ward council candidates, widely cited as main reason for his victory; lack of enthusiasm on part of local LDP organization for Matsushita candidacy and distaste of Tokyo Domei organization for alliance with LDP were also important factors. Komeito, although its April 15 vote was 18,000 less than it mustered in Tokyo in January 29 general election, still holds balance of power in Tokyo municipal politics.

e. Minobe clearly making effort to reassure public that his administration will be moderate. In victory press conference he stated he had never said he would abolish Public Safety Ordinance and he intended study changes very carefully. LDP attitude watchful, with some party leaders reportedly feeling Minobe will soon realize he must cooperate with LDP in order to accomplish anything. Remaining, however, is issue of how Minobe discharges obligation to JCP for campaign support. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

## 2. Savannah Visit Off

Newspapers reported April 20 that Japanese Government decided to refuse application for entry into Japanese ports in June of NS Savannah. Government decision, according press, based on inability in current Diet session to amend domestic law, which does not contain provisions for liability and compensation in cases where damage is caused by foreign nuclear ships in Japanese territorial waters. Press also reported that Japanese Atomic Energy Board had, after making

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safety analysis of the Savannah, concluded that it is "safe ship". News coverage pointed out that U. S. nuclear warships enter Japanese ports exempt from domestic law, but speculated that refusal of entry for Savannah meant that U. S. nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Enterprise would not come to Japan in near future. In lead editorial April 20, Asahi, noting Savannah reportedly going out of service this summer, questioned reason for visit to Far East at this time. Asahi commented that in sense Savannah visit could be considered prelude for entry of Enterprise, refusal of Savannah would benefit U.S. -Japan relations. (UNCLASSIFIED)

3. Mongolian Relations Question Put Off

a. FonMin Miki, speaking in House of Representatives Budget Committee April 19, said that although GOJ has no immediate plans to normalize relations with Mongolia, decision does not preclude sending Japanese diplomat to that country when necessary. Stating that preconditions for normalization not fulfilled, he said that problem of reparations not yet solved. Vice-FonMin Ushiba had told press April 17 that Japan would have little to gain and might suffer setbacks elsewhere if it should normalize relations. Press reported that GRC Ambassador Chen Chih-mai visited Ushiba April 17 and was told that conversation between Mongolians and FonOff officials did not aim at establishing relations. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Asian Affairs Bureau Director Ogawa talked with Mongolians April 15. He insisted upon a settling of reparations question before decision on normalization could be considered, and Mongolians suggested talks be continued in Moscow. FonOff sources have informed EmbOffs that not only reparations, but also attitude of GRC, deterred GOJ from normalization at this time. (CONFIDENTIAL)

c. Comment: There obviously was disagreement within FonOff concerning desirability of establishing relations with Mongolia, with outgoing Vice-FonMin Shimoda favoring and incoming Vice-FonMin reluctant. GRC attitude, plus influence of some conservative LDP members, as well as problem of reparations, all combined to prevent normalization now. However, talks likely to continue in Moscow. (CONFIDENTIAL)

4. Vietnamese FonMin Do Visits Japan

a. Vietnamese FonMin Tran Van Do made an official visit to Japan April 11-16. He was received by Emperor, called on PriMin Sato, saw several business figures and newsmen, and had long talks with FonMin Miki. In talks with Miki he described current situation in Vietnam, and Miki expressed interest in Vietnamese ideas concerning ways peace might be attained. Vietnamese Ambassador Quang privately expressed belief that Do's trip was quite successful and that Japanese Government seems to be moving closer to position of openly expressing more support for GVN. (CONFIDENTIAL)

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b. Comment: Though Do gave press conference and saw number of Japanese newsmen individually, there was little publicity given his trip because the press was almost entirely preoccupied with Tokyo gubernatorial election campaign. While Japanese likely continue their limited aid to Vietnam in fields of medicine and technical assistance, unlikely that there will be any significant change in public expressions of GOJ support for time being. After new Vietnamese constitution goes into effect and change of government is effected, GOJ may feel itself in better position to express sympathy with new civilian government than is case now with military government. (CONFIDENTIAL)

5. Okinawa Chief Executive Matsuoka Visits Tokyo

a. Chief Executive Seiho Matsuoka visited Tokyo April 15 through 21 on his return to Okinawa from Washington. Chief Executive had meetings with Ministers particularly concerned with Okinawan affairs and with PriMin Sato. Press coverage of visit was low key, emphasizing CE's reported concern that U.S. authorities are confused by multiplicity of Japanese views on reversion of administrative rights. Matsuoka reportedly was optimistic about Price Act ceiling revision and prospects for his idea of high-level U.S. fact-finding team visit to Ryukyus. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Matsuoka's talks with GOJ Ministers reportedly have convinced him that something must be done to compromise current Okinawa legislative impasse over two education bills and to provide for passage of budget and other important legislation. (CONFIDENTIAL)

6. Diet Session Reconvened, Recessed

Plenary session of Lower House reconvened April 18 only to be recessed by House Speaker Ishii until April 27. Recess forced by walkout of JSP-JCP representatives, who claimed quorum not present. After recess declared, Lower House Secretariat stated that 205 Diet members had been present, well over quorum (162). JSP and JCP representatives claimed long precedent calls for holding session only if number of LDP members present is equal to quorum. (UNCLASSIFIED)

PSYCHOLOGICAL

7. Initial Report of Findings in Okinawa Poll

a. Lead story April 19 evening edition of Asahi carried summary of findings in opinion poll conducted on Okinawa and Ishigaki-jima December 17-28, 1966 by team of Tokyo University sociologists. Major finding reported by Asahi was that 47.1% of respondents favored Okinawa's return to Japan "by stages",

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while 41.3% were for immediate reversion. Survey also found that some 56% directly opposed American rule of Okinawa, another 26% said it "could not be helped", less than 3% affirmatively approved. On other hand some 67% believed American rule is contributing to Okinawa's economic advancement. Survey also found considerable criticism of GOJ's handling of Okinawan problem, with 10.5% calling it "very callous" and 39.0% "somewhat callous." Findings for "somewhat zealous" and "very zealous" were 20.0% and 8.7% respectively.

b. Asahi reported poll showed sentiment for immediate reversion lowest among 20-30 year-olds, especially more highly educated and politically alert of that age group, which also was population segment most favorably disposed toward America. Asahi found this, and other evidence of distrust of Japan's economic and political motives, indicative of critical trend by Okinawans vis-a-vis Japan, and concluded that Japan can no longer look upon present Okinawa situation "merely as temporary abnormality."

c. Based on memo from one team member, Asahi story dealt mainly with findings bearing most directly on Okinawan attitudes toward reversion to Japan. Full report not expected for another two weeks. Headed by Prof. Kunio ODAKA, one of Japan's foremost sociologists, and staffed by sociologists from Tokyo University Sociological Research Office and Journalism Research Institute, team developed results from interviews with random sample of 1,440 Okinawans, with reported questionnaire completion rate of 73%. (UNCLASSIFIED)

d. Comment: Initial report, together with high caliber of Tokyo University team, suggests that survey may be one of most significant to date on Okinawan opinion. Within Japan, survey could well help clear away complex of myths about what Okinawans do or do not want. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

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as planning no major changes in 1967 Tokyo budget drawn up by preceeding LDP administration. Also on April 25, Governor Minobe nominated three professional bureaucrats as vice-governors of Tokyo: Masao GOTO, 53, director of Statistics and Standards Bureau, Office of Prime Minister; and Ryuichi KONDO, 56, and Hiroo HASHIMOTO, 51, directors respectively of Tokyo Metropolitan Finance and Public Sanitation Bureaus. Nominations subject approval by Metropolitan Assembly. Press gave Minobe's first week lead coverage and interpreted Minobe's meeting with Prime Minister and appointment of vice-governors as "shift from election campaign to more cooperative mood."

b. After press April 27 had announced Minobe would address May Day rally but would not participate in demonstration march, committee established by major labor federations to sponsor joint May Day rallies throughout country decided same day not to invite Governor Minobe to address its Tokyo rally. Committee decision according press based on opposition of Domei, which opposed Minobe during election, and on fear of police that security measures would not be adequate. At same time, Minobe's office issued new statement that Minobe would not attend any May Day rallies "to avoid creating unnecessary hostility" from Tokyoites who do not support him.

c. Last phase of local elections takes place April 28 when 154 mayoralities and 26,973 city, town and village assembly seats will be contested.  
(UNCLASSIFIED)

d. Comment: Minobe's eschewal of binding commitment to JSP and JCP and apparently apolitical nomination of career bureaucrats as vice-governors based on realistic assessment Governor's power vis-a-vis Metropolitan Assembly and central government. Minobe obviously going out of way to avoid "Red-mayor" label which conservatives attempted pin on him during election campaign. Both press and independent sources report JSP and JCP quarters unhappy with Minobe's post-election "independence." JSP adviser close to Minobe told Emb April 27 that Minobe would carefully keep policies within limits acceptable to Komeito, whose support he needs in Metropolitan Assembly. Most of Tokyo press has gone out of way to give Minobe favorable treatment during initial week, in marked contrast to habitual handling of conservative officials. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

## 2. LDP Anti-mainstream Resumes Activity

a. LDP faction leaders critical of PriMin Sato, and other party members urging change in present policies, renewed attacks on PriMin, SecGen Fukuda, and allegedly right-slanted party structure in wake of conservative defeat in Tokyo gubernatorial election. On April 20 Aiichiro FUJIYAMA, Yasuhiro NAKASONE, Munenori AKAGI, Tokuma UTSUNOMIYA, and handful of other anti-Sato

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conservatives met in name of "party reform group" to demand that present leadership, including Sato, Fukuda, and Tokyo party chairman Okinori KAYA, take responsibility for defeat. They pointed out that when LDP suffered losses in metropolitan assembly election in summer of 1965, Sato and friends were instrumental in securing resignation of Tokyo branch chief at that time, Umekichi NAKAMURA of Nakasone faction, on principle of "responsibility". Second meeting April 27, sponsored by Kenzo MATSUMURA and Takeo NODA, with Nakasone, Nakamura, Yoshimi FURUI and other "anti-mainstream" figures, was highlighted by Matsumura criticisms of Sato-Miki Asia policy, including assertion that Miki putting too much stress on "money and material" in Asia diplomacy and that Japan should also seek "Asian spiritual solidarity", for which purpose Matsumura prescribed "strong criticism" of U.S. policy on Vietnam and abandonment of reported Sato plan to visit Taiwan later this year. Other participants reportedly differed on specifics concerning Asia policy but agreed in criticizing LDP leadership's handling of Tokyo elections.

b. Additional hint that "anti-mainstream" hopes exploit Asia policy to embarrass Sato appeared in Mainichi Shimbun April 25 report that Fujiyama planned visit Communist China about October this year, in expectation that "Cultural Revolution" would have simmered down by then and he could make valuable assessment of future direction of Chicom policy and perhaps help in negotiation of new "Liao-Takasaki" type trade agreement. Fujiyama denied this report following day, saying "since situation in Communist China is unsettled because of Red Guard movement, I have no intention of visiting that country now". He also denied any connection with Liao-Takasaki trade program. (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: Tokyo election issue brings together number of people and subjects close to heart of dispute between Sato and critics within LDP, including roles of Fukuda and Kaya, both of whom anti-mainstream dislikes as prototypes of "old right" dependence on emotional anti-Communist slogans as opposed to practical policies to attract urban voters, and fact that Sato himself made decision LDP should back losing candidate Matsushita against background of divided LDP opinion. Fact remains, however, that no one within LDP really in position to make powerful challenge to Sato at this time. Gubernatorial loss has, however, revived possibility of partial Cabinet reshuffle this summer, according LDP sources. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

### 3. Death of Japanese Crewman on U.S. LST Raised in Diet

a. Death of Japanese seaman Hisaya FURUYA and wounding of four other Japanese crewmen April 20 aboard American LST 550 operating in river south of Saigon due to enemy fire was raised following day in Lower House Budget Committee. PriMin Sato in response to JSP questioner stated that GOJ must consider

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how to cope with situation if Japanese crewmen continued to be exposed to Viet Cong attack. Same day Japan Seamen's Union issued statement that over 1,000 Japanese seamen serving aboard U.S. supply LST's and, according 1965 U.S. agreement with union, seamen were not to serve aboard ships which carried military weapons oriented dangerous zones. While raising some doubts as to how agreement being observed, union gave general support to LST program. In April 24 response to Socialist questioner in Lower House Budget Committee, TransMin Takeo OHASHI stated TransMin and FonMin would conduct joint investigation into dangers involved in Japanese crewmen's service aboard U.S. supply ships. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Incident attracted front-page, factual press coverage and some critical editorial comment but was not blown out of proportion, largely due to excellent handling of matter by MSTs and Seamen's Union's continuing support of program. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

#### 4. Budget Nearing Passage

a. According press, JFY 1967 budget deliberations moving toward LDP-scheduled April 28 Lower House passage with unusual smoothness, in contrast recent sessions. JSP, DSP and Komeito reportedly abandoned hope of presenting joint revision proposal. JSP/DSP/Komeito April 24 submitted supplementary budget resolution based on parties' February 21 tripartite agreement, calling for price stability, increased tax exemptions, expanded public housing, traffic safety countermeasures, and elimination of public hazards such as smog (see Week 8, Item 3). April 27 LDP indicated it might accept resolution if it did not interfere with GOJ "right to compile budget". On April 27 opposition parties presented separate budget revision proposals. JSP proposal called for end to flotation of national bonds, elimination of Third Defense Buildup Plan and formation of Cabinet price stability council. DSP urged limitation on flotation of government bonds and a cut in Third Defense Buildup Program with money saved thereby to be diverted to social welfare measures. Komeito proposal would maintain defense establishment at present levels, thus reducing present GOJ budget proposal by 15%. All parties opposed any increase in consumer rice price. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Opposition parties' failure to agree on joint budget revision proposal puts another nail in coffin of their cooperation called for by February 21 agreement. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

#### 5. Lower House Okinawa Committee Meets

a. Lower House Special Committee on Okinawa held first substantive session on April 26. Committee's questions during their three-hour session were quite detailed and kept GOJ officials hopping to find answers, but there was little in exchanges to attract press interest and coverage was minor. (UNCLASSIFIED)

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b. Comment: Considerable public and press interest is expected in PriMin Sato's scheduled appearance before committee May 2. April 26 meeting had been awaited with some trepidation by GOJ bureaucrats concerned with Okinawa affairs. One FonOff official who appeared before committee, and one of LDP committee members, assured EmbOff after session that FonOff and LDP fully shared objective of preventing hearings on Okinawa from embarrassing U.S.-Japan relations. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

6. GOJ Reconfirms Decision to Drop Korean Repatriation Agreement

a. Moderate press attention devoted this week to decision of Vice-Ministers' conference April 21 reconfirming last summer's Cabinet decision (Weeka No. 34, 1966) to end in November Red Cross agreement for repatriation Korean residents desiring to go to North Korea. Conference also reportedly discussed manner in which those desiring to return after conclusion of Red Cross arrangement might be enabled to do so. Press carried North Korean and Soviet protests at reiteration of GOJ intent to end arrangement. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: FonOff sources confirmed to Embassy that it is GOJ intent to let agreement expire, and indicated GOJ will permit Korean residents to apply for exit at local immigration offices and will regard approved applications as travel documents which may be used to board any of approximately 200 tramp sailings that leave Japan for North Korea annually. FonOff appeared regard North Korean reaction as pro forma. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

7. Soviet Citizen Seeks U.S. Asylum

Ashot Vaganovich KHACHATRYAN, Soviet citizen of Armenian extraction, sought asylum in Embassy Tokyo evening April 24. He had arrived in Japan that afternoon by ship with tourist group. Khachatryan said he had wanted for long time to go to U.S. for political reasons. In accordance local procedure Khachatryan was turned over to Japanese authorities who verified his desire to defect and was allowed to leave by commercial airline for Okinawa morning of April 25. Matter received only light press coverage evening of April 24 and then dropped from public view. (CONFIDENTIAL)

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FROM : Amembassy TOKYO

SUBJECT : JOINT WEEKA NO. 18

DATE: May 4, 1967

REF :

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1. Local Elections End
2. "Family Mood" May Day
3. Komeito Upper House Candidates for 1968 Announced
4. Top Leaders Testify on Okinawa
5. FonMin Miki to Press for Return of Northern Territories

POLITICAL

1. Local Elections End
  - a. Second and final round of quadrennial unified local elections ended April 28 with conservatives maintaining domination of small mayoralties and city assemblies. In 154 mayoralty contests, 21 LDP, 13 JSP, 1 JCP and 119 independents were elected (classification varies but one major newspaper, Tokyo Shimbun, broke down independents into 95 conservative, 13 progressive and 11 "real" independents). Overall strength in mayoralties (including seats not contested this election) stands at 94 LDP, 26 JSP, 1 JCP, 367 conservative independents, 46 progressive independents and 30 "real" independents. In municipal assembly elections, opposition parties made small gains, but nothing disturbing to conservative dominance. Of 26,970 seats at stake throughout country, official returns show 399 LDP, 603 JSP, 55 DSP, 375 JCP, 17 members minor parties, and 25,521 independents elected to municipal legislatures. As in mayoralty elections, lion's share of independents are conservative.

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b. Highly publicized exception to conservative dominance came in small city of Shiojiri (population 40,000) in Nagano prefecture, where JCP candidate ousted LDP/JSP/DSP-backed incumbent. Press described event as first election of JCP mayor in Japan. Margin of victory 2,000 votes out of total of 23,000. However, "progressive" incumbents lost re-election bids in Hakodate (Hokkaido) and Urawa (Saitama). Conservative candidates also successful in several commuter towns on fringe of Tokyo, despite hard JSP campaigns to follow up on Minobe victory in Tokyo gubernatorial election.  
(UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: Press attributed JCP victory in Shiojiri to local dissatisfaction with incumbent's administration, but AmCon Nagoya reports more complex reasons: JCP candidate, strong local figure (member town assembly and local hotel operator), carried over top by vigorous campaign by able organizers, many imported from Tokyo, and by defection of JSP voters who opposed alliance with LDP. "Rural radical" tradition in Nagano also helped JCP. Police source stated printed ballot, used for first time in Shiojiri, benefitted JCP candidate.

d. Fairly good showing in both April 15 and April 28 local elections will not compensate LDP for loss of Tokyo governorship. Former Chairman Tokyo LDP Chapter, Umekichi NAKAMURA (Nakasone faction), resigned as Chapter Adviser May 1 and called on present Chairman, Okinori KAYA, to do same. Move reflects sharp internal disputes in LDP on urban policy and "anti-mainstream" criticism of alleged ultra-conservative posture of present LDP leadership. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

## 2. "Family Mood" May Day

a. Festive air characterizing recent May Day celebrations was even more pronounced this year, with 1,300,000 (National Police Agency estimate) workers and their families, including large numbers of young women workers, participating in several hundred rallies and parades throughout Japan. Celebrations in Tokyo were jointly sponsored by rival labor federations Sohyo and Domei, but these two groups held separate May Day rallies in 18 prefectures (including Osaka and Fukuoka) this year, compared to six last year. Speakers at Tokyo rally were JSP Chairman Sasaki, DSP Secretary General Nishimura, and JCP Chairman Nosaka, as well as representative of Okinawan labor movement, Saneaki TOWAKA, Vice Chairman of Ryukyuan Federation of Government and Public Office Workers (KANKORO). Noticeably absent was Tokyo's newly elected "progressive" Governor Ryokichi MINOBE, who sent greetings instead. In addition to attacks on Sato Government and its allegedly inflationary economic policies, recent commodity price increases and American role in Vietnam, speeches and banners urged prompt return of Okinawa to Japan, and evacuation of US military bases in Japan.

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b. Generally orderly and peaceful atmosphere of Tokyo demonstrations marred by one significant disturbance, as riot police broke up attempted snake-dance and sit-in by about 1,500 members of Zengakuren anti-Yoyogi faction in front of Shibuya railroad station, and arrested 17 of them. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

c. Comment: Relatively tranquil mood of this year's May Day stemmed primarily from ease with which unions in several major industries obtained substantial wage increases at outset of this spring's wage struggle. Conscious effort of Domei to transform May Day mood from one of class struggle into that of family outing, and euphoria engendered by Minobe's election, were also contributing factors.

d. Governor Minobe was not invited to participate because of Domei's continuing unhappiness over defeat of its candidate in recent Tokyo gubernatorial election, and Sohyo's desire to avoid split in Tokyo May Day Organizing Committee which would have resulted in competing celebrations. Considerable increase this year in separate Sohyo-Domei May Day observances elsewhere appears to indicate, however, that joint effort in Tokyo may be terminated (A-1469).

e. Unprecedented appearance of Okinawan trade union leader at Tokyo rally and emphasis on reversion in speeches and posters give additional weight to expectation that Sohyo intends to give greater prominence to Okinawa in its political action struggles during coming year. According TV coverage of rally, however, Towaka speech drew only scattered applause. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

### 3. Komeito Upper House Candidates for 1968 Announced

a. Some 20,000 Soka Gakkai faithful gathered in Tokyo May 3 to celebrate completion of seven years under Soka Gakkai President Daisaku IKEDA's leadership. After nine top Soka Gakkai leaders and Nichiren Shoshu High Priest Nittatsu extolled Gakkai progress during past seven years, punctuating their remarks with numerous references to indispensability of Ikeda's leadership, Ikeda himself mentioned three items of interest. First, Gakkai political arm, Komeito, will nominate 14 Upper House candidates (five in local constituencies and nine in national constituency) in 1968. Second, only Komeito can provide middle-of-the-road way out of serious social chaos likely to occur in 1970 due to clash of left and right political forces over Security Treaty. Finally, Ikeda announced new Soka Gakkai membership goal of 10 million family units by 1979. (UNCLASSIFIED)

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b. Comment: In Soka Gakkai theology seven-year periods have particular significance, thus May 3 celebration marked milestone in Ikeda dynasty. However, Ikeda, stressing fact he only 39 years old and has considerable time left, called for steady progress at moderate speed in political realm, but seemed to dampen spirits of faithful by announcement that only 14 Upper House candidates, precisely same number as 1965, would be nominated for 1968 Upper House elections. He cited as reasons increasing severity of competition between parties and estimates that successful Upper House candidate must receive 600,000 votes in 1968 as opposed to 450,000 needed in 1965. Noteworthy in Ikeda announcement of Upper House candidates' names was absence of former Komeito Chairman Takehisa TSUJI, former Vice-Chairman Satoru IZUMI, and present Vice-Chairman Hiroshi HOJO, whose Diet terms expire in 1968. Komeito sources have told Embassy in past that this constitutes beginning of gradual removal of top Gakkai leadership from political world to permit their concentration on "more important" Gakkai religious, educational and cultural programs.  
(LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

4. Top Leaders Testify on Okinawa

a. In lengthy May 2 session of Lower House Special Committee on Okinawa, PriMin and FonMin, after brief introductory remarks, gave extensive answers to questions about GOJ policy on Okinawa. In contrast to Committee's previous session (Week 17, Item 5), exchanges were concentrated upon basic issues rather than upon detailed questions concerning US administration. General line of GOJ presentation was that present goal of Japanese policy should be to reduce economic and social differences between islands and Japan in preparation for reversion, but that at present no timetable could be set for return to Japan because of importance of Okinawa base for maintenance of peace and security in Far East. Sidelights of interest included reported statement by PriMin that US side has shown recently more sympathetic understanding of Okinawan problems. Press interpreted some of FonMin Miki remarks as hinting that Okinawa would be on agenda PriMin's consultations with President Johnson which it guessed would take place this fall. FonMin also reported to have said GOJ is not at present considering any "free use" or "special base areas" modalities of reversion, but may establish new Cabinet advisory committee which would review practical measures which could be taken to bring Japan and Okinawa closer together.

b. Comment: Probably because of generally bland nature of GOJ leaders' remarks, session drew relatively little press coverage, several papers picking up only discussion of northern territories (see Item 5). (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

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5. FonMin Miki to Press for Return of Northern Territories

a. During May 2 Diet interpellations before House of Representatives Special Committee on Okinawan Problem, FonMin Miki stated his intention discuss return of Northern Territories with Soviet FonMin Gromyko during his July visit to Moscow. Miki said GOJ considers Kunashiri, Etorofu, Shikotan, and Habomai islands as "intrinsic" Japanese territories and will continue to press Soviets for their early return. Miki also stated he plans inform Gromyko in July that Soviet-Japanese relations could not be further developed until Northern Territorial issue settled. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Miki statements made in response query raised by LDP committee member and exchange was probably designed by GOJ/LDP to highlight fact that new committee is supposed to deal with Northern Territories problem as well as with Okinawa. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

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POLITICAL

1. DSP Chairman Announces Intention to Resign

a. Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) Chairman Suehiro NISHIO May 6 formally conveyed his intention to resign at DSP convention in June to Party Vice Chairman Ushiro ITO. Nishio, who is 74, quoted by press as saying he intends to remain active in politics but felt stepping down from Chairmanship would rejuvenate party leadership and better DSP prospects

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for growth. Ito formally notified Domei leaders next day of Nishio's resignation, which will also be formally considered by DSP Executive Board May 17. Domei President Nakachi May 9 quoted by press as saying Domei would not interfere with DSP action on Nishio's resignation. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. In conversation with EmbOff, Nishio reiterated above reasons for resignation. He said he decided to announce resignation after general and local elections in order to keep succession problem from distracting party from real business of girding itself to double present strength in next general election. Although he declined predict outcome, Nishio said race was between SecGen Eiichi NISHIMURA and Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Eki SONE, adding he has no intention of imposing successor on party. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

c. Comment: DSP Executive Committee expected to accept Nishio's intention to resign and prepare for election of two highest officers at June convention. DSP source stated Diet Policy Chairman Ryosaku SASAKI now attempting to create party consensus on Nishio's successor. Sasaki himself is reportedly candidate for SecGeneralship, which Nishimura will vacate, and which up to now was widely expected to go uncontested to Deputy SecGen Ikko KASUGA. Kasuga is still strongest contender for post. In race for chairman, Nishimura has slight edge because he is better known to public and has stronger backing in party than Sone, who switched from Upper to Lower House in January election. However, Nishimura reportedly unpopular with some elements of DSP who fear his conservative views might rule out future amalgamation with dissident elements of JSP right wing. Domei President Nakachi's statement that action on Nishio's resignation will be left to DSP should not be taken as lack of interest on part of Domei factions in DSP personnel changes. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

## 2. Conservatives Bloody Minobe's Nose

a. Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly listened politely to maiden speech of Governor Ryokichi MINOBE May 10 and then rejected two of his three nominees for vice-governorships of Tokyo. Vote was along party lines, with LDP-Komeito majority (62 of 120 seats) decisive. Nomination of Ryuichi KONDO approved, while Masao GOTO and Hiroo HASHIMOTO rejected; all three are career bureaucrats (see Week 17, Item 1). JSP, DSP, and JCP supported all three nominees, although May 9 Akahata article criticized both Kondo and Hashimoto, stating JCP had not been consulted and its support based on understanding that nominees would carry out wishes of Governor Minobe. JCP also reserved right to criticize Minobe administration if its appointees placed obstacles in way of realizing "progressive" Tokyo government. Both LDP and Komeito gave same reasons for opposition to Goto and Hashimoto: Goto considered "unfit for negotiations with central government", while Hashimoto, 51, rejected because appointment to high post would "disrupt seniority system" in Tokyo municipal bureaucracy. Komeito also claimed it was not properly

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consulted on appointments. In post-decision press conference, Governor Minobe said he had no intention at present to resubmit nominations. Press reaction generally criticized LDP and Komeito for irresponsible "political" behavior at time when people of Tokyo wanted municipal government to solve important problems.

b. Governor Mikine KUWAHARA of Aichi Prefecture was elected May 10 as Chairman of National Prefectural Governors' Association for four-year term. This is first time that Governor of Tokyo has not held post and reflects sentiment of overwhelmingly LDP membership. Election follows precedent of Kyushu Prefectural Governors' Association, which broke tradition of giving chairmanship to Fukuoka Governor when JSP candidate won that office in 1959. (UNCLASSIFIED)

C. Comment: Rejection of Minobe as Chairman of Prefectural Governors' Association and rejection of two of his vice-gubernatorial nominees is further indication that Minobe faces hard sledding. Minobe's position delicate in that he must receive approval of LDP/Komeito majority in Tokyo Assembly for his measures without alienating JSP/JCP minority which provided his election support. Press observed that LDP Assembly members' action had overtones of divergence from LDP national leaderships "wait-and-see" attitude toward Minobe, and stemmed in part from pique over failure choose their colleague, former Vice-Governor Suzuki, as conservative candidate for Governor. Thesis that national LDP not behind this slap at Minobe is bolstered by attitude of ex-PriMin Kishi who on May 9 (day before Assembly action) told EmbOff he thought three Vice-Governor nominees were good choices and reflected very reasonable attitude on Minobe's part. DSP, with only four members in municipal assembly, not a significant factor. One thing seems sure: changes in Tokyo will be few and slow in coming. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

3. LDP Election Post-Mortem Revives Internal Controversy

a. LDP May 9 began series of meetings of its Lower House Diet members intended to discuss ideas for improvements in party in light of experience of recent general election and unified regional elections. Meetings being held by nine geographic "blocks". First and second sessions virtually ignored announced topics, concentrating instead on criticism of proposed legislation which would sharply limit financial contributions to political parties, and crack down especially hard on donations to factions and individual politicians. Overwhelming objection to carrying such restrictions too far caused LDP SecGen Fukuda May 11 to announce that LDP would give careful study to draft bill which under preparation by Home Ministry. LDP sources same day indicated Cabinet consideration of proposed legislation, previously expected for May 19, would be delayed at least one week past that date. Many of LDP legislators, according press, demanded any tightening of political finance control be linked with change in election district system.

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b. Third group meeting, May 11, saw anticipated criticism of current leadership structure emerge as prominent feature of series for first time. Yasuhiro NAKASONE, most articulate of Sato critics, urged necessity of seriously considering party leadership shortcomings revealed in April 15 Tokyo gubernatorial defeat. Nakasone and group of other anti-mainstream leaders same day renewed their call for right-wing stalwart Okinori KAYA to resign as Chairman of Tokyo LDP Chapter as gesture of "responsibility" for party's loss there. SecGen Fukuda had earlier stated publicly there was no need for Kaya or anyone else to resign over issue because whole party had shared Tokyo campaign and consequently shared responsibility. Anti-Sato faction leader Aiichiro FUJIYAMA May 11 implicitly rebuked Fukuda by announcing his own intention to resign as Chairman of Kanagawa Prefectural Chapter where LDP failed to recapture Yokohama Mayor post from socialist incumbent. (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: Current maneuvers between Sato supporters and critics within LDP are closely linked with possibility of Cabinet and party personnel reshuffle later in 1967. Critics and some of middle-roading party members urge substantial reshuffle after current Diet session ends in June (or if extended, in July). Sato and supporters for most part deny need or desirability of change before December at earliest, when terms of LDP officials other than Sato expire. SecGen Fukuda's device of assembling party members by geographic areas to discuss implications of elections has served to fragment factional unity on issue, which would probably have led to more criticism of Sato-Fukuda leadership. On other hand, mounting LDP criticism of proposed political finance reform legislation could put Sato on spot since he has personally made strong commitment to carry out recommendations of advisory group on this subject. Opposition, in belief proposed reforms would hurt LDP more than anyone else, will do best to hold him to this. Some opposition politicians have expressed opinion to EmbOffs that reforms would probably benefit only JCP and Komeito. Linking political finance reform with election district system reform, as many in LDP are now urging, would be likely to lead to very bitter fight with opposition parties and to push Komeito firmly into opposition lineup. In effect Sato appears face hard choice between making many members of his own party unhappy or coming under new barrage from press and opposition akin to "black mist" campaign of 1966. (CONFIDENTIAL)

4. Crown Prince, Princess Off to South America; Kishi Decorated

a. Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko departed Tokyo May 9 for three-week goodwill visit to Peru, Argentina and Brazil. Before departure Crown Prince, making visit as "proxy of Emperor", stated his desire to see as much as possible of the countries to be visited and to meet with citizens of Japanese ancestry. Enroute May 9, Crown Prince and Princess made stopovers in San Francisco and Miami.

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b. At palace ceremony May 8 Emperor conferred decorations on 12 persons, including former PriMin Nobusuke KISHI who received Grand Cordon of Order of Rising Sun with Paulownia Flowers, while brother PriMin Sato looked on. Former Tokyo Governor Ryutaro AZUMA received Grand Cordon of Order of Rising Sun, and Shochiku Film Company president Takejiro OTANI received First Class Order of Sacred Treasure. Kishi is second living ex-PriMin to receive Japan's highest decoration, other being former PriMin Shigeru HOSHIDA. (UNCLASSIFIED)

5. NPT: Foster Visit to Japan

a. In response to GOJ invitation, William C. Foster, Director of Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, met with FonMin and other GOJ officials May 8 for discussion Non-Proliferation Treaty. Talks largely reiteration of views already well known. Miki asked US support for Japanese membership in ENDC and requested visit of US team of scientists and technicians after NPT tabled, to talk with Japanese counterparts re peaceful uses. (CONFIDENTIAL)

b. Comment: FonMin appeared genuinely pleased that Foster took time from busy schedule to come to Japan. Visit received good publicity and should satisfy Japanese that their views being taken seriously. (CONFIDENTIAL)

6. Okinawa Major News Item

a. In addition to running coverage of activities leading to normalization of Okinawan legislature, stories on Diet interpellations, the Okinawa vessel flag issue, and Dr. Ohama's impressions from his visit to Washington kept Okinawa among top news stories during past week. In Upper House Budget Committee on May 6, PriMin Sato reportedly reiterated position that GOJ has sights set on "total reversion" of Okinawa, regards various formulae for partial reversion as impractical, and is unable to set timetable for "total reversion" because of security situation in Far East. PriMin went on, however, in reply to JSP questioner, to say there is possibility of "strategic breakthrough" (presumably in nuclear deployment) which would render Ryukyu bases superfluous to US needs, thus paving way for early reversion. Reports of this exchange were followed by stories quoting FonOff sources as discounting possibility any decrease of Okinawa's importance to US strategy near future. At same Committee session, opposition questioners sought to embroil FonMin Miki in alleged differences between US and GOJ interpretations of "residual sovereignty", but matter proved to be too legalistically esoteric to attract much sustained press interest.

b. In mid-week, there was flurry of press interest in flag issue, with Lower House Okinawa Committee Chairman Soichi USUI quoted as saying July 1 would be date for implementation new Okinawan vessel flag and USCAR later quoted as stating procedures for implementation underway, but no date could as yet be given.

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Finally, all papers carried in their evening editions of May 10 reports of Southern Areas Benevolent Association Chairman Dr. Nobumoto OHAMA's press conference in Washington at conclusion his consultations with US authorities. Ohama reportedly surprised to find high level of interest in Okinawa among US policy makers and that matter appears to be receiving intensive review--including study of process whereby administrative rights might be returned to Japan. Ohama was said to feel that US is much further along on basic studies of reversion than GOJ and that what is required now is production by GOJ of its own "blueprint" for return of administrative authority. (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: While GOJ's stated position on Okinawa question remains "total reversion but without timetable", it is clear that ferment of public and private debate on possibility of development more immediate proposals continues to bubble. Dr. Ohama's impressions of current mood in Washington will probably help stimulate serious review of GOJ position. It is interesting that when queried about his plans for pursuit of "functional reversion", Dr. Ohama is reported to have given matter rather short shrift, replying that his committee will submit report on functional reversion of education, but that whether or not idea is one to put into official US-GOJ negotiations will be matter for government to decide. (CONFIDENTIAL)

#### 7. Reaction to Korean Presidential Election

a. After some papers had seriously underestimated margin by which President Pak would be re-elected, Japanese press settled down to rather routine treatment of Pak's impressive victory. Several papers carried editorials appraising significance of election, all opining that President would now have freer hand for implementation development policy and noting that election constituted vote of confidence in working out of Pak's settlement with Japan, an aspect which was further pointed up for Tokyo press by May 9 arrival of ROK Chang Ki Yong to discuss implementation of Japanese economic cooperation program. Round-up of oppositionists after election was given only minor coverage. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Low-key treatment of Korean election is perhaps natural given present calm in ROK-Japan relations, but relatively low level of sophistication Japanese reporting from Seoul and failure of any editorialists to analyze broader implications election for stability Korean peninsula and Korean involvement in Vietnam is evidence of relatively low priority assigned by Japanese media to affairs of Japan's closest Asian neighbor. (CONFIDENTIAL)

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8. German FonMin Arrives

a. German FonMin Willy Brandt arrived May 9 for ten-day visit, during which time he will attend third annual Japan-Germany ministerial conference (May 11-12) and preside over conference of German ambassadors to Far Eastern countries. On May 10 he was received by Emperor and paid courtesy calls on PriMin Sato and FonMin Miki. In airport statement Brandt referred to common Japanese-German interest in bringing about detente and world disarmament. Press reported that, during meeting with PriMin Sato, Brandt stated that Non-Proliferation Treaty should not interfere with development of nuclear energy for peaceful uses and should involve obligation of disarmament, and that PriMin Sato agreed. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Meetings will include discussions of general political situation in Europe and Far East, NPT, and economic and trade issues. (UNCLASSIFIED)

9. New Soviet Ambassador Arrives

Oleg Aleksandrovich Troyanovskiy, new Soviet Ambassador to Japan, arrived in Tokyo via Aeroflot on May 9. Troyanovskiy most recently served as Soviet chef de cabinet prior to coming to Tokyo. He replaces Vladimir M. Vinogradov, who departed Japan early March after having served here as Soviet Ambassador from July 1962. In arrival statement to press, Troyanovskiy stated that he would work toward improved Soviet-Japanese relations in political, economic, scientific, and cultural fields. (UNCLASSIFIED)

10. Soviets Harass US-Japan ASW Exercise

On two occasions, May 10 and 11, Soviet destroyers collided with destroyer USS Walker participating in joint US-Japan ASW exercise in Sea of Japan. May 10 glancing collision resulted in very slight damage to Walker and Soviet destroyer, while May 11 incident somewhat more severe, with "light damage" to Walker. Incidents followed continued Soviet harassment of operation including numerous approaches very close to US vessels. Japanese press has given factual treatment to incidents and cited harassment by Soviet ships and planes of similar exercises in past. (UNCLASSIFIED)

11. US Grants for Japanese Research Questioned

a. Following Asahi Shimbun article May 5, JSP questioned government sharply in May 8 Upper House Budget Committee session

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concerning activities of US Army Research Office, Far East, which supporting number of unclassified Japanese research projects, largely in basic medical sciences. Thrust of JSP attack was that such military support compromised independence of Japanese researchers (and demonstrated inadequacy of GOJ support of scientific research). PriMin and EdMin Toshihiro KENNOKI rebutted former charge stating that there nothing wrong with such support providing research entirely peaceful and no strings attached to grants. Japan Science Council President Tomonaga, in helpfully balanced statement, asserted that such grants should be examined on case-by-case basis.

b. In somewhat related development, Mainichi Shimbun disclosed that Geographical Survey Institute had prepared a number of military maps of Japan for US Army Map Service. When questioned in Diet, Sato defended program on grounds that such maps were needed for Japan's defense. (UNCLASSIFIED)

Comment:

c. Both GOJ and ARO-FE came off reasonably well in Diet exchange, and issue seems to have subsided for present. However, if pressed by JSP, GOJ may feel obliged to disclose names of institutions and researchers receiving support under program, complete report of which has been provided to FonMin. Such report would be embarrassing to many Japanese concerned and would probably reduce Japanese interest in such grant assistance. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

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12. Media Comment on Kennedy Round Talks

a. Beginning of critical week of Kennedy Round Talks in Geneva sparked considerable Japanese media attention, particularly in light of May 8 trip by Economic Planning Agency Director Miyazawa to Geneva. Untypically, press comment has been almost nil, while radio and TV commentators, particularly on NHK networks, have commented frequently, though briefly, on subject.

b. On May 8, commentator Mikami noted on NHK TV that main points in dispute in Geneva are ones "unfavorable to Japan"; and on NHK radio network, commentator Yashiro warned that "many diplomatic tactics will be used and Japan should not be taken advantage of". Yashiro typified both Kennedy Round Talks and NPT talks as "calm", but said: "They will have great influence on future of world. In both cases America is playing main role, and America's prestige is involved. It should be noticed how much Japan's opinions will be reflected."

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c. Looking into prospect of failure of talks, commentator Murata said on NHK radio May 6 that such eventuality could be followed by world-wide tariff rate increases "as result of strong demand in US for trade protection". Murata said Japan wishes talks to succeed but repeated Miyazawa's May 6 statement that "Japan does not wish to make compromise that would be unreasonable." On same network May 8, Tokyo University Professor Motoo KAJI said that many "business tricks" being used in Kennedy Round Talks lately, and "it is necessary for Japan to protect its national interests" against such "international business tactics". He also noted that Japan has backed US policy in past, but Japan and US interests "do not necessarily coincide on concrete matters" so that Japan should treat issues on case-by-case basis.  
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E	P	IO	FROM : Amembassy TOKYO		DATE: May 19, 1967	
L	FBO	AID	SUBJECT : JOINT WEEKA NO. 20		REF :	
PC	S/L	S/P	CONTENTS		RECEIVED DEPARTMENT OF STATE	
2	1	1	1. Dispute Continues Over Proposed Reform of Political Finances		MAY 26 1967	
AGR	COM	FRB	2. Megalopolis Area Progressive Mayors Association Inaugurated		MAY 26 1967	
2	3		3. Unions Resume Spring Labor Struggle		MAY 26 1967	
INT	LAB	TAR	4. Traditional Buddhist Sect Forms Political Body		MAY 26 1967	
TR	XMB	AIR	5. US-Japan Security Consultative Committee Meeting		MAY 26 1967	
4		10	6. German ForMin Concludes Japan Visit		MAY 26 1967	
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10	20	7	8. Press Reaction to Kennedy Round Agreement		MAY 26 1967	
OSD	USIA	NSA	POLITICAL		MAY 26 1967	
48	11	3	1. Dispute Continues Over Proposed Reform of Political Finances (Weeka 19, Item 3)		MAY 26 1967	
		NSC	a. At May 16 meeting between LDP Election Study Committee and Home Ministry officials drafting proposed legislation to impose new restraints on political party financing, LDP made clear extent of its members' opposition to proposed reforms by suggesting four modifications which would in effect nullify impact of new regulations. Most sweeping		MAY 26 1967	
		6	Group 3		MAY 26 1967	
RS/R. HOCKMAN-1			Downgraded at 12 year intervals, not automatically declassified		MAY 26 1967	
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of four was suggestion that election campaign finances receive more liberal treatment than other party finances. Home Minister Fujieda following day met with SecGen Fukuda and Election Study Committee Chairman Raizo MATSUNO to seek way out of dispute. Press accounts of meeting suggested little or no progress. Fujieda May 18 told press he still hoped to obtain Cabinet approval of proposed legislation in time to submit it to Diet before end of May. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: President of LDP financing organization Kokumin Kyokai, as well as LDP Diet members, told Embassy that proposed legislation in form drafted by Home Ministry would impose intolerable restrictions on LDP Diet members and consequently its passage in this form most unlikely. Press commentary during week suggested that (as LDP sources close to Sato had earlier suggested) LDP leadership hoped to let bill die natural death by failing to complete Diet action by end of current session, even with predicted extension through July. Press, however, is sharpening its knives for Sato and LDP against exactly this sort of maneuver. Number of LDP sources, including some normal Sato supporters, expressed disenchantment to Embassy over what they described as PriMin's penchant for too casually promising to implement recommendations from "amateurs" (in current case, study commission whose report called for finance reform) which would have far-reaching effects on domestic politics. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

## 2. Megalopolis Area Progressive Mayors' Association Inaugurated

a. Led by Mayor Ichio ASUKATA of Yokohama, JSP mayors in Tokyo area inaugurated Capital Region Progressive Mayors' Association (CRPMA) May 17 with following purposes: (1) to "oppose LDP policy of isolating" administration of Tokyo Governor Ryokichi MINOBE, (2) to draft a "capital area plan" based on "people's point of view" to compete with rumored LDP intention to form government agency to formulate plan for capital area, (3) to promote cooperation between cities in greater Tokyo area on common problems, and (4) to assert leadership in capital area of Governor Minobe, who was passed over for post of Chairman by LDP-dominated National Governors' Association (Week 19, Item 2). For immediate future, activities of CRPMA will consist of meetings between steering committee, scholars, and "men of culture" to draft capital area plan. Steering committee consists of Mayor Asukata, Mayor Kiichiro HONDA of Chofu and Mayor Kihachiro GOTO of Musashino, both in Tokyo Metropolitan Prefecture, and Mayor Saburo SHIRATORI of Yono, Saitama Prefecture. Press quoted Governor Minobe as saying he hoped all mayors, regardless of political affiliations, who approved of CRPMA capital area plan, would join CRPMA. (UNCLASSIFIED)

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b. Comment: Significance of formation of CRPMA not restricted to retaliation for snub of Minobe by National Governors' Association but appears to be attempt to create image of Minobe and JSP mayors as "enlightened progressives" fighting for popular wants against unreasonable and unpopular conservative central government. Minobe backers likely to get some mileage out of CRPMA plan, which will be essentially request to central government for subsidy. Competition may cause government plans for "Capital Region Agency", still in talking stage, to materialize sooner than expected. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

### 3. Unions Resume Spring Labor Struggle

a. After pause for gubernatorial and other local election campaigns, annual "spring labor struggle" resumed last week with both Sohyo President Horii's Federation of Private Railroad Workers (Shitetsu Soren) and the Council of Government Enterprise Unions (Korokyo) scheduling walkouts for this week. Shitetsu Soren called off strike against the 13 major private railroads when latter offered ¥4,300 (\$11.94), or 13% wage increase, largest in Shitetsu history and roughly equivalent to increases obtained last month by other major private enterprise unions (Week 15, Item 5). Shitetsu still plans walkout against smaller railways on May 21.

b. National railwaymen, postal workers and other government enterprise unions grouped in Korokyo staged brief walkouts, slowdowns and workshop rallies on small scale at relatively few job sites on May 18, and threatened second and larger wave of half-day walkouts for May 24. Public Corporation Labor Relations Board (Koroi), attempting to mediate between government corporations and unions, reportedly received from all but National Railways (JNR) management an offer to increase wages at same level (10.5%) as last year, which would amount to about ¥4,000 (\$11.11). JNR, assertedly because of budget deficits, declared it is prepared to offer only a ¥1,000 (\$2.78) increase and has not yet made any formal offer to the mediation board. If mediation fails, Koroi will arbitrate. (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: Although Korokyo's "resort to force" caused virtually no interruption of public services, scattered press reaction was negative, calling for reliance on legally prescribed mediation and arbitration procedures rather than unlawful strikes. Very small scale of rallies and walkouts appears to indicate that public enterprise unions realize difficulties in converting this year's peaceful spring struggle into militant one and will settle for wage increases of about ¥4,000. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

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4. Traditional Buddhist Sect Forms Political Body

a. English language Japan Times reported May 12 establishment of new political group, Nishi Honganji Current Affairs Society, by traditional Buddhist New Pure Land Sect (Jodo Shinshu). According Times, new body formed to counter Komeito political advance and will seek to raise political consciousness of its estimated 5 million members. At same time group will select and train candidates for general and local elections, with first target July 1968 Upper House election. Five directors and 70 representatives slated to run Society, which will be headquartered in Kyoto. (UNCLASSIFIED)

Comment:

b. /New body faces uphill battle as it enters political realm. Most Japanese, including Jodo Shinshu members themselves, connect traditional Buddhist sects like Jodo Shinshu less with this world than with next. In addition, with exception Soka Gakkai, "new" religious groups which have entered politics, such as Rissho Koseikai and Tenrikyo, thus far unable to elect more than one or two Upper House members apiece; even though membership relatively large, groups' organization weak and scattering of membership throughout nation makes it difficult to concentrate support necessary to elect candidates except in certain local areas and in Upper House national constituency. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

5. US-Japan Security Consultative Committee Meeting

a. Seventh US-Japan Security Consultative Committee (SCC) meeting held Tokyo May 15 with Ambassador Johnson and Admiral Sharp (CINCPAC) representing US, FonMin Miki and JDA DirGen Masuda representing GOJ. Discussion centered on Vietnam and future of US-Japan Security Treaty. Strategic significance of Okinawa also discussed. Session marked by encouraging informality and give-and-take, as compared with previous SCC meetings. (CONFIDENTIAL)

b. Japanese press gave meeting front-page coverage following day, on basis press briefing by Ambassador and FonMin. Press expressed interest in Ambassador's comment that it misleading to think of Security Treaty in terms of "renewal" or "extension" (even "automatic extension") in 1970 because Treaty continues after 1970 unless one of signatories denounces it. Press also played up Miki statement US hopes Hanoi will come to understand firm US resolution not to withdraw in defeat from Vietnam. Miki told Diet committee same day that US had not asked Japan to undertake convey this message to Hanoi. (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: Ambassador's corrective note on "renewal" or "extension" concept concerning 1970 merely continued effort which has been

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going on for some time. However, press attention may reflect increased understanding that Treaty will remain in effect in absence any action in 1970, which presumably disappoints those Japanese circles who hope to use anti-Treaty struggle against conservative government. One of leaders of anti-Treaty organizations intimated in conversation with Embassy officers following day that he was coming around to view 1970 likely be quiet year in Tokyo after all. (CONFIDENTIAL)

6. German FonMin Concludes Japan Visit

a. According to FonOff sources, Miki-Brandt conversations May 11-12 were useful even though they provided no new developments. Brandt assured FonMin Miki that FRG had no plans for establishing diplomatic relations with Communist China, nor would it make any formal trade arrangements, which not contemplated in near future, without contacting Japanese. Miki asked for greater German economic contribution to Vietnam and SEA, but Brandt replied FRG already heavily committed there and elsewhere. Brandt described German relations in Europe and expressed desire maintain security relationships with US and NATO. Both agreed on most aspects of NPT, but disagreed upon inspection, Germany sticking with EURATOM and GOJ with IAEA. (Tokyo 8323) (CONFIDENTIAL)

b. Comment: Visit appears to have been useful exercise chiefly for exposing ministers to each other. Visit was given good coverage in press. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

7. Pakistani FonMin Visits Japan

a. Pakistani FonMin Pirzada arrived May 15 for official six-day visit. He was received by Emperor, saw PriMin Sato and FinMin Mizuta briefly, and had substantive discussions with FonMin Miki. Pirzada asked for increase in yen credits from current \$30 million to \$45 million and was told this would be considered but advised in meantime rely more upon private sources of credit. Pirzada also asked for PIA route to Japan through mainland China and was told Japanese relations with Chicoms make that impossible. China discussed only in general terms. Miki suggested reduction in Kashmir tension would facilitate Pakistani economic development by permitting cut in defense expenditures, but Pirzada replied this difficult in view Indian attitude. (Tokyo 8369) (CONFIDENTIAL)

Comment:

b. /Press comment suggested Pakistani FonMin impressed by Japan's economic development and modernization but found it somewhat lacking in "Asian spirit". Visit was given good coverage in press. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

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PSYCHOLOGICAL

8. Press Reaction to Kennedy Round Agreement

a. Overall tone of Japanese news media comment on conclusion of Kennedy Round agreement was quite favorable, and many expressed high hopes for its bringing substantial trade expansion. Press editorials and quotes from business leaders, however, tempered such optimism with wary attitude toward remaining trade problems and possible protectionist back-lash in US and Europe because of concessions made at Geneva.

b. May 16 p.m. Asahi article said Japanese economic circles are "feeling bullish" about exports, but "wary about increased imports". Article in May 16 p.m. Mainichi, noting that Geneva negotiations "actually ignored position of developing nations", warned that "there is no guarantee that dissatisfaction over this will not explode at Second UN Trade and Development Conference in New Delhi next February". Yomiuri article same date reported Japanese business circles were much impressed by many evidences of protectionism seen at Geneva and expect "resurgence of protectionism" in reaction to Kennedy Round agreement.

c. Article by Japanese Ambassador Aoki in Geneva, carried in May 17 Asahi, concluded: "I want it to be known that Kennedy Round is not mere economic matter. I believe that liberalization of trade by breaking down protective trade walls is itself bound up with peace." Tokyo Shimbun same date reported evaluation by Tokyo Bank President Shigeo HORIE that 1) agreement had checked moves toward creation of economic blocs and protectionism and would liberalize world trade, 2) "favorable, long-term effects would be inestimable", 3) big question now is how to increase developing nations' trade, and 4) "there is no need to worry about any counter-currents to liberalization".

d. May 17 Asahi editorial called agreement "historic achievement confirming GATT principles of free trade", but complained that Japan seemed to have been "swamped by strong attitude of US". Concluded Japan must work even harder to bolster its international competitive power.

e. May 17 Mainichi editorial was disappointed that reductions would average "mere 30 per cent" instead of 50 per cent originally aimed for, but nevertheless saw "strong possibility" of "big turning point in postwar system of trade and commerce". Credited US with having championed liberalization, multilateralization and non-discrimination in postwar trade; yet editorial saw


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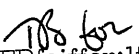

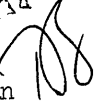
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strong protectionism behind US proposals to Japan in bilateral bargaining of  
final week and foresaw big impact from this on future US-Japan trade.  
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LabA:RMimmerman

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Fukuda backed Matsuno on refusing to give way on these points and Matsuno told Chief Cabinet Secretary Fukunaga same day that flexibility also needed on Home Ministry side.

b. Press said sources close to Sato May 25 indicated hope of obtaining Cabinet approval for proposed legislation June 2 and submitting it to Diet shortly thereafter. Press added, however, that Sato advisers now appeared less optimistic than formerly that legislation could be passed even if current Diet session extended one month as previously forecast. (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. JSP SecGen Narita introduced apparently contradictory note concerning issue when he told press May 23 JSP opposed extension of present Diet session. JSP Chairman Sasaki, asked by EmbOff May 24 how this squared with party support for political finances reform, which obviously dead duck if session not extended, replied (1) JSP opposition to extension would only be token; (2) JSP itself would be hurt by proposed reform, and backed it only because LDP would suffer most. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

d. Comment: GOJ/LDP leadership is playing this issue close to chest, as conflicting pressures from within party and from press and opposition become stronger. SecGen Fukuda has previously disclosed to Embassy that he hopes adopt controversial small district election system within next year or so and maneuvering over political finance reform may be contrived part of effort to this end. Both parts of package, however, face strong opposition from elements of LDP, and election district system change would bring on all-out fight with opposition. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

## 2. Proposal to Limit Governors' Terms Comes Under Fire

a. Group of LDP legislators moved early in week to introduce members' bill which would prohibit re-election of prefectural governors for fourth or subsequent terms. Governors' Association and LDP Upper House members promptly registered strong objections with party leadership, on basis that limitation would infringe constitutional right to be elected. Opposition parties welcomed dispute among conservatives as chance to fish in troubled waters. Press generally supported proposed limitation while LDP leadership did best to skirt issue while discouraging its proponents within party. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: There are at present 14 governors in third terms and 9 governors in fourth or more. Entrenchment of long-term governors' political machines in prefectures has been source of some dismay to LDP Lower House members who find their own supporting organizations in many cases facing formidable

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competition. In at least three prefectures disputes over re-nomination of long-term incumbent governors during 1966 split LDP party organization and contributed to LDP difficulties in ensuing general election. LDP Upper House members on other hand fear that incumbent governors unable to run for further terms would enter Upper House prefectural-district competition and become dangerous rivals.  
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3. JSP/JCP Squabble Over Japan-China Friendship Movement

a. According press Japan Socialist Party Headquarter's Special Committee to Restore Relations with Communist China March 18 issued circular to party faithful calling for support of Peking leaning Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) and severance contact with pro-Japan Communist Party Japan-China Friendship Association. Circular based on JSP "investigation" of Good Neighbor Student Hostel (Zenrin Kaikan) incident, which reached its climax February 20-22 in clash between Chinese students and pro-JCP supporters. Confrontation has continued since that time, provoking sharp words on part of both CCP and JCP (see Weeka 10, Item 2). Referring to JSP circular, Akahata May 24 described JSP's investigation as "one sided", adding that it would provide aid and comfort to "blind followers of CCP extremist elements". Same day summit meeting arranged at JCP request between JSP Chairman Kozo SASAKI, SecGen Tomomi NARITA, JCP Chairman Sanzo NOSAKA, and JCP SecGen Kenji MIYAMOTO. During meeting, reportedly held in "friendly atmosphere", JCP recalled need for cooperation and stressed joint JSP/JCP policy agreement in support of Tokyo Governor Ryokichi MINOBE. Sasaki promised a "fresh look" at facts of case. Meanwhile, May 25 JSP anti-mainstream Eda faction Diet members decided to urge JSP SecGen Narita to withdraw circular. Eda supporters attacked procedural steps and result of JSP mainstream's "investigation". SecGen Narita, after receiving Eda faction's request, stated JSP had "no intention" of withdrawing circular and added that policy contained in circular would be approved by July JSP convention, because there was no other channel to promote Japan-China friendship than "Orthodox group". (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Issuance of circular probably inspired by CCP, to judge from its timing and contents, and indicates seriousness with which Chinese regard Zenrin Kaikan incident. At same time JSP mainstream's willingness to issue circular may reflect gratitude for Chicom financial assistance. Attitude toward Communist China continues to be divisive issue between JSP mainstream and anti-mainstream and between JSP and JCP, with obvious influence on front groups and possibilities for joint JSP/JCP cooperative action. Issue will receive further airings at July JSP convention and again in early August when pro-JSP Gensuikin and pro-JCP Gensuikyo groups scheduled to meet. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

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4. Strike by Government Enterprise Unions Averted

a. Half-day walkout scheduled for May 24 by the Council of Government Enterprise Unions (Korokyo) against the Japanese National Railways (JNR) and other public enterprises in support of wage demands was called off just before midnight May 23. Korokyo, admitting that mediation efforts had failed but expressing appreciation of management's "good faith", agreed to have public members of the Public Corporation Labor Relations Board (Koroi) arbitrate dispute. Arbitrators' decision not expected until end of May, but newspapers speculate that it will be identical to final mediation offer--basic wage raise of 6.5% plus ¥300 (84¢) a month. Combined with annual automatic "in-step" increases, this will result in average 11.6% wage boost for eight unions of Korokyo. Biggest beneficiary will be National Railway workers, with total ¥5,089 (\$14.15) raise, while Telephone and Telegraph Corporation workers, lowest paid Government enterprise workers, will gain ¥4,006 (\$11.14), roughly equivalent to average gains of major private enterprise unions earlier this year.

b. Virtual conclusion of spring labor struggle by government enterprise unions leaves unsettled among major industries only Coal Miners Union wage dispute. (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: Ease with which major strike action was avoided indicates that GOJ made considerable effort to maintain with public enterprise unions the relatively harmonious mood established earlier this spring in private enterprise negotiations. Principal innovation this year was reportedly successful effort of Minister of Labor to increase bargaining powers of public enterprise management, permitting them to make meaningful wage offers in mediation stage of wage disputes. Previously Ministry of Finance had vigorously and successfully opposed such offers. (UNCLASSIFIED)

5. FonMin's Statement on Bonin Islands

a. Press reported FonMin Miki said in Upper House Budget Subcommittee interpellation May 23 that Bonin Islands less militarily important than Okinawa, that he would press US to allow return of former residents, and that GOJ would consult with US in future about return of Bonins. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. FonOff representative later confirmed that, in response to question, Miki had agreed Bonins less important than Okinawa and that he would seek return of former residents, but FonOff characterized remainder of press reports as speculation. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

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6. Malaysian Prime Minister Visits Japan

a. Malaysian PriMin Rahman arrived in Tokyo May 23 for ten-day visit as state guest. On May 24 he called on PriMin Sato and will make second call May 26 at which time, according to press, two PriMins expected agree in principle to settlement of Malaysian "Blood Debt" by Japanese grant of two 10,000 ton ships costing approximately 25 million Malaysian dollars (Malayan Chinese Chambers of Commerce had demanded 130 million) which will be operated by semi-official Malaysian company. In press conference May 24 Tunku stated China is No. 1 threat to Asian peace, that Malaysia would not consider establishment diplomatic relations with Peking but is willing to trade. He said Malaysia not neutral in Vietnam war but was helping in police and jungle warfare training. He thought that Japan should take stronger lead in Asia because of its economic progress and power. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Tunku's visit and comments on China and Vietnam are particularly welcome coming from Asian PriMin. His visit has received good coverage, although some papers reported his anti-Communist remarks in rather abbreviated fashion. (UNCLASSIFIED)

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By WBD NARA Date 7/25/02

ORIGIN/ACTION

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OSD	USIA	NSA
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1967 JUN 5 PM 2 33

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

# AIRGRAM

A-1624  
NO.

CONFIDENTIAL

TO : Department of State

INFO : BANGKOK, CINCPAC, CINCPACAF, CINCUSARPAC, CINCPACFLT, COMUS/J, FUKUOKA, HICOMRY, HICOMRY FOR USARYIS (7TH PSYOP GP), HONG KONG, KOBE-OSAKA, MOSCOW, NAGOYA, NAHA, SAIGON, SAPPORO, SEOUL, TAIPEI

FROM : Amembassy TOKYO

DATE: June 2, 1967

SUBJECT: JOINT WEEKLY NO. 22

REF :

1. Diet Faces Collection of Controversial Issues
2. LDP "Doves" Grill Miki on Vietnam
3. Students and JCP Protest at Tachikawa Air Base
4. Crown Prince and Princess Return from Latin America
5. Spring Labor "Struggle" Ends
6. Nikkyoso Chairman Loses Teaching Position

## POLITICAL

### 1. Diet Faces Collection of Controversial Issues

a. With May 27 Upper House passage, GOJ's ¥4,998 billion (\$13.9 billion) FY 67 budget became law and attention turned to proposed amendment to political funds control law (Weeka 21, Item 1). LDP Executive Board May 26 agreed to introduce political funds control bill during current Diet session but gave no indication of timing. Same day PriMin Sato told Upper House Budget Committee that bill, which in present draft would limit political contributions by firms to ¥20 million (\$53,500) and contributions by individuals to ¥10 million (\$26,750), would be taken up as soon as possible. Controversy within LDP and between LDP and FinMin continues to center on possible tax

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FORM 4-62 DS-323

Drafted by: POL (see last page)

Contents and Classification Approved by: POL:TWAINSWORTH

Clearances:

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Authority NND 969000  
By WBD NARA Date 7/25/02

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exemptions based on political contributions and penalty provisions of present proposal. May 29 LDP Election Research Council announced penalties for violation of new law would be fines up to ¥50,000 (\$139) and three years imprisonment, depending upon nature and seriousness of violation. Following day Socialists raised strong objection to confinement provision (which pertained to manner of collecting funds, rather than exceeding limits) stating it would hamper unions' fund-raising campaigns, but apparently somewhat mollified when HomeMin Fujieda May 31 stated penalties for unions would be no heavier than those imposed on corporations. LDP SecGen Fukuda, HomeMin Fujieda, LDP Election Problems Committee Chairman Raizo MATSUNO, and LDP Finance Chairman Shigeru HORI announced intention to submit draft proposal to June 6 Cabinet meeting, but warned that more time would be necessary before final Diet bill could be drawn up. However, following day, "ranking LDP executive" quoted as saying no Cabinet decision likely before June 20. June 1 LDP and FinMin failed in second attempt to coordinate views on tax exemptions for individual donors.

b. Other bills presently under Diet consideration are minimum wage bill, which provides for minimum wages to be determined on prefecture-wide basis by "minimum wage council" in each prefecture; revision to health insurance law, which would double consultation fees and hospital charges to make up deficit in health insurance account; bill to compensate immediate post-war repatriates; and two defense bills, which provide authorization for FY 1967 increases in JSDF strength under Third Defense Buildup Plan. Opposition parties object to all of these bills. (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: Continuing difficulties in working out content and timing of political funds control law revision reflect fact that opposition to proposal within LDP remains strong. Opponents of revision continue to seize every opportunity to put up barrage of objections, while predicting upheaval in domestic politics if proposed revision becomes law. Successive postponements of Cabinet consideration decrease possibility of passage at current Diet session even if extended through month of July. Alternative to carry-over might be emasculating amendment of revision during Diet debate. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

## 2. LDP "Doves" Grill Miki on Vietnam

a. LDP Representatives Takechiyo MATSUDA and Hideji KAWASAKI, speaking as members of Asia-Africa Research Council ("AA Group"), attacked GOJ Vietnam policy in questioning FonMin Miki in Lower House Foreign Affairs Committee May 31. According press, Matsuda urged GOJ "in name of Japanese people" urge US stop bombing North Vietnam and Viet Cong stop hostilities.

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Kawasaki reportedly asserted "national liberation" character of Vietnam war becoming clearer, charged GOJ, now doing nothing to bring peace to Vietnam, should take action to "develop Japanese people's demand for peace" before scheduled Japan visit of UN SecGen U Thant. Miki in reply expressed support for U Thant proposal summarized by press as providing that US air action against North Vietnam and infiltration from North be halted, followed by cease fire, discussions and truce. Miki stressed it was Hanoi which had rejected U Thant proposal. He also, according press, said Japan was trying to deal with "north-south problem" since Asian poverty was background of Vietnam war; Viet Cong were not just fighting for liberation and he could not condone Communist efforts at expansion by force; GOJ, like many other countries, had been making diplomatic efforts with US, GVN and others on issue but they had thus far not produced results. Press accounts made clear that anti-mainstream LDP shafts were directed as much at Miki himself, personally and factionally, as at GOJ Vietnam policy.

b. Press had earlier reported May 29 meeting of directors of LDP "AA group" which decided to hold public hearings on Vietnam question during June to "make appeal for peaceful solution". (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: U Thant visit, scheduled for June 18, now reported likely be postponed because of Near East situation. LDP anti-mainstream appears to be taking up Vietnam policy issue more in hope of finding avenue to attack PriMin Sato than out of genuine desire to contribute to Vietnam solution. One Nakasone faction Diet member intimated to Embassy that group hopes to coordinate handling of Vietnam question in some manner with "doves" in US Congress. Perhaps one-fifth of LDP Lower House members nominally belong to AA group but big attraction for most of them has been its "forward looking" posture on China issue. Implicitly anti-US line on Vietnam likely have much less appeal to most members. (CONFIDENTIAL)

### 3. Students and JCP Protest at Tachikawa Air Base

a. Press reported approximately 3,500 anti-JCP-faction Zengakuren students clashed with police on May 28 when former attempted to force their way into east gate of Tachikawa Air Base in protest demonstration against alleged proposed expansion of base. Police prevented rock-throwing students from entering and broke up subsequent sit-down in front of Tachikawa main gate, but suffered 18 casualties in process. Fifty-two students were arrested by police. Press also reported approximately 20 students injured in clash in Tokyo at Waseda University between pro- and anti-JCP groups prior to departure for Tachikawa rally.

b. Separate rally on same day in area neighboring Tachikawa Base was sponsored by JCP-affiliated Central Committee for Abrogation of Security

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Treaty. Over 20,000 people attended. Rally addressed by JCP SecGen Nosaka but boycotted by JSP-sponsored groups. Rally and subsequent parade past base to railway station orderly and without incident. (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: Press called May 28 events largest protest rally at Tachikawa in eleven years, but offered no editorial comment. Demonstrations attempt to build up fear in minds of Tachikawa area residents that base will be enlarged to accommodate noisy jet aircraft. Actually, acquisition of land adjoining base by Japan Defense Agency is part of eleven-year-old commitment by GOJ and is designed only to provide increased safety factor for present scope of operations at base. (CONFIDENTIAL)

4. Crown Prince and Princess Return from Latin America

Crown Prince and Princess returned May 31 from 18-day goodwill visit to Peru (May 11-15), Argentina (May 15-22), and Brazil (May 22-28). Press gave good daily coverage to visit, giving reader impression that Prince and Princess were welcomed enthusiastically by host governments and people, and that tour represented another step in Japanese post-war recovery of status and influence and feeling that Japan is becoming one of world's powers. (UNCLASSIFIED)

5. Spring Labor "Struggle" Ends

a. Annual spring labor "struggle" came to a quiet end this week when Public Corporation Labor Relations Board (Koroi) issued its arbitration award in wage dispute between eight major public enterprises (including Japanese National Railways--JNR) and their respective unions. As expected (Week 21, Item 4), arbitration decision was identical to last mediation offer of Koroi, which will result in average 11.6%, or ¥4,516 (\$12.54) monthly wage boost. Major private enterprise unions gained average 12% wage increase this year.

b. JNR management has indicated that it will be unable to meet wage increase from its present budget and is apparently pressuring FinMin for increased appropriation.

c. Sporadic walkouts to back up wage demands still taking place in some localities among workers of smaller private railroads and bus companies, but national unions are now focusing on efforts to achieve sizable mid-year bonuses in year of economic prosperity. (UNCLASSIFIED)

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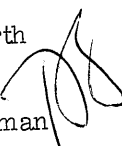
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from Tokyo

6. Nikkyoso Chairman Loses Teaching Position

According press, Kagoshima Prefectural Board of Education June 1 discharged Nikkyoso Chairman Sadamitsu MIYANOHARA from his position as junior high school teacher. Miyanochara reportedly fired because he urged Nikkyoso teachers to quit classes on October 21, 1966 to press Nikkyoso support for National Personnel Authority recommendation that school teachers be given higher wages and other benefits. Some press accounts focussed on anti-Vietnam overtones of October 21 work stoppage. Nikkyoso Deputy SecGen Daijo MIHARA, speaking on behalf of Miyanochara, stated same day that union intends to take case to court. (UNCLASSIFIED)

  
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ORIGIN / ACTION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

# AIRGRAM

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ARMY	CIA	NAVY
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OSD	USIA	NSA
48	11	3
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TO : Department of State  
INFO : BANGKOK, BAGHDAD, BAIDA, BEIRUT, BUCHAREST, ALGIERS, AMMAN, CAIRO, CINCPAC, CINCPACAF, CINCUSARPAC, CINC-PACFLT, COMUS/J, GENEVA, FUKUOKA, HICOMRY, HICOMRY FOR USARYS (7TH PSYOP GP), HONG KONG, KOBE-OSAKA, JIDDA, KHARTOUM, KUWAIT, MOSCOW, NAGOYA, NAHA, SAIGON, SAPPORO, SEOUL, RABAT, TAIPEI, TEHRAN, TEL AVIV, TRIPOLI, TUNIS, Amembassy TOKYO  
SUBJECT: JOINT WEEKA NO. 23

PRIORITY  
HANDLING INDICATOR

## CONTENTS

1. Japan Stresses Neutral Stance in Middle East War
2. Japanese Participation in UN Truce Commission
3. Political End Bill Continues to Plague LDP
4. JSP Postpones Decision on Japan-China Friendship Movement
5. IMF Holds General Meeting
6. Okinawan Legislators in Tokyo
7. Romanian ForMin Visits Japan
8. Kawashima's Visit to the Soviet Union
9. News Media Reaction to Mid-East Situation

1967 JUN 13 PM 4 47

Action Taken  
Action of Officer  
Name of Officer  
Direction to RM/R

1. Japan Stresses Neutral Stance in Middle East War  
a. Press reported FonMin Miki told Lower House Foreign Affairs Committee June 7 that Japan would take policy of strict neutrality and non-intervention in Arab-Israel war. Miki said Japan hoped ceasefire would be effected by acceptance of UN resolution and that once hostilities ceased, UN could tackle difficult problems of opening Suez Canal and Gulf of Aqaba. Miki was also quoted as saying that Japan would not support UN resolutions unless they were "strictly neutral".

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b. At meeting same day requested by Ambassadors of UAR, Iraq, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Kuwait and Algeria, plus resident Arab League representative, Miki was reportedly asked to support Arab cause in UN. Miki reiterated Japan's neutrality and its hope for peaceful solution of conflict. Miki also reportedly expressed hope that Arab states would accept UN ceasefire resolutions and that Suez Canal would soon be reopened. (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: Japanese can be expected to continue policy of strict neutrality and to avoid any action which might jeopardize trade or oil supplies. English language Japan Times June 9 criticized certain Japanese leftist groups, notably JCP-ling anti-AH-Bomb organization Gensuikyo, for allegedly sending support telegrams to Cairo. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

## 2. Japanese Participation in UN Truce Commission

a. Morning editions Mainichi and Yomiuri June 8 reported FonOff studying possibility Japanese participation in UN truce inspection commission whenever peace restored in mid-East. Referring to GOJ refusal participate similar inspection mission during Lebanon crisis, reports cited FonOff sources as considering transfer of police or Self Defense Forces (SDF) members to FonOff-rolls for assignment to UN peace activities. Evening editions same day quoted FonMin Miki as saying in Upper House Foreign Affairs Committee that GOJ cannot permit participation of SDF in UN peacekeeping operations in Middle East but that when UN role there decided, and if Japanese help requested, GOJ should consider question of participation, on conditions Japanese participants could not take part in military action and no Japanese domestic laws violated. Miki reportedly denied GOJ presently considering such participation. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. High-ranking FonOff official told Embassy that FonOff has been considering how GOJ might respond if UN requested Japanese participation in Middle East peacekeeping operations. No decision reached but current thinking recognizes "possibility" of affirmative GOJ response and is considering transfer of individuals--not units--of SDF to FonOff for assignment to UN Forces. (CONFIDENTIAL)

c. Comment: Importance of stability in Middle East to Japanese economy prime note in Japanese reaction to Arab-Israel war, and may elicit greater domestic support for expanded Japanese role in UN activities. (CONFIDENTIAL)

## 3. Political Fund Bill Continues to Plague LDP

a. Consideration of proposed legislation to limit political finance contributions (Week 22, Item 1) moved uncertainly through LDP party channels during week. 120 LDP Diet members led by influential conservative Masanosuke IKEDA came out publicly against proposals in present form June 6. Following day, however,

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senior party Advisers' Council decided to entrust handling of legislation to PriMin (as LDP President), in compromise proposed by former LDP Vice President Kawashima. Sato told Lower House Budget Committee June 8 government hoped to present bill to Lower House next week but he felt it would need lengthy Diet deliberation and implied that moves to weaken proposals by amendment from within LDP would not be excluded. SecGen Fukuda same day said he did not see how Cabinet consideration could be completed before June 13. JSP, DSP and Komeito meanwhile consulted unhappily on measures against what they view as LDP machinations to gut proposed reforms. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Odds now appear heavy that legislation, if passed at all, will contain enough loopholes to make it inoffensive to great majority of LDP. Opposition, finding itself in unaccustomed position of backing rather than opposing positive action, appears even more ineffectual than usual. Real problem for LDP lies in attitude of press which will be satisfied with nothing less than reforms which would tie LDP hands while not affecting opposition financing sources such as union check-offs. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

#### 4. JSP Postpones Decision on Japan-China Friendship Movement

a. JSP Central Executive Committee meeting June 6 postponed decision on validity of circular issued March 18 by JSP Headquarters Special Committee to Restore Relations with Communist China, which calls on JSP organization to support pro-Peking Japan-China Friendship Society (Week 21, Item 3). Problem now scheduled on agenda of June 12 CEC meeting. Eda faction has demanded CEC withdraw directive on basis that it violates JSP 1967 Action Policy and that it indicates pro-Chicom line of Chairman Sasaki. Eda faction also criticized Sasaki leadership for not taking more vigorous line in opposition to Vietnam war. Wada faction June 7 meeting issued statement criticizing Sasaki leadership of JSP and condemning directive as a mistake. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Fact that Sasaki faction, which dominates CEC, chose to issue directive through Special Committee and now hesitates to ram directive through CEC indicates delicacy of Sasaki position. In attempting to ingratiate self with Chicoms by backing pro-Peking "Orthodox" Japan-China Friendship Society, Sasaki is exposed to criticism from within and outside JSP as "Peking's boy". Regardless of action by CEC at June 12 meeting, Sasaki's "pro-Peking line" and its effect on past January and on future elections can be expected to come under strong attack from "anti-mainstream" factions at July convention. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

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5. IMF-JC Holds General Meeting

a. Sixth general meeting of three-year old Japan Council of International Metalworkers Federation (IMF-JC), which now has almost 1 million members, was held in Tokyo on June 6. In meeting's principal speech, Vice President Sen KOGA indicated that IMF-JC had now accomplished its first goal--that of providing a "window to the world" for unions in export-oriented metal-working industries--and must henceforth adopt positive policies to enable its member unions to cope with problems brought about by changes in Japanese industrial structure. In addition, he stressed IMF-JC's commitment to trade unionism and its strictly non-political nature. Reflecting these themes, unanimously-adopted action policy (1) stresses non-involvement of IMF-JC in current "unification of the labor front" controversy; (2) advocates continued and even closer cooperation among IMF-JC affiliates in annual spring labor struggle; and (3) calls for establishment of an industrial policy research committee within IMF-JC to assist member unions in dealing with capital liberalization and industrial reorganization. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Euphoric and self-congratulatory mood which characterized general meeting was produced in great part by unprecedentedly high wage settlements achieved by IMF-JC member unions in past few weeks--press has termed this year's wage negotiations "the IMF-JC spring struggle." Overall note of harmony disturbed only by statement from Steelworkers Federation (Tekko Roren) delegate that, in view of expanded functions of the action program, his union would have to reexamine its affiliation. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

6. Okinawan Legislators in Tokyo

a. Newly-elected Speaker of GRI Legislature Yasukuni Yamakawa, and veteran opposition leader Tsumichiyo ASATO visited Tokyo May 31-June 6. In calls on top leaders of GOJ and on Ambassador Johnson, they emphasized (1) need for increased efforts protect Okinawan fishing vessels in Indonesian waters; (2) wish of Okinawans for representation in Japanese Diet; and (3) alleged feeling by Okinawan people that initiative is up to GOJ to produce "blueprint" for Okinawan reversion. Two legislators testified June 5 before session Lower House special committee on Okinawa. Principal headlines of visit were drawn by PriMin Sato's reported reply to Legislators that if "best" alternative (i.e. complete reversion) is not available, "better" alternatives, presumably "functional", should be sought. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: In urging production of GOJ "blueprint", Legislators were picking up phrase used by Dr. Nobumoto OHAMA, leading advocate of "functional" reversion, who returned from his May visit to Washington stressing his impression that US is further along in its consideration of Okinawa issue than GOJ, and that ball is now in latter's court. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

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7. Romanian FonMin Visits Japan

a. Romanian FonMin Corneliu Manescu left Japan on June 7 following seven-day official visit and talks with PriMin Sato, FonMin Miki, and other leading Japanese Government officials. He also received audience with Emperor and made combined factory inspection-sightseeing trip to Kansai area. He was accompanied on his visit to Japan by Mrs. Manescu and several leading Romanian Government officials. Manescu visit originally scheduled on October 31, 1966, but postponed without explanation at last minute. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Manescu paid courtesy call on PriMin Sato June 1, at which time Sato requested Romania's cooperation in bringing peace and prosperity to Vietnam and entire world. According to press, more substantive meetings were held between Manescu and Miki on June 1 and 5, where (1) they agreed to expedite efforts to conclude treaty of commerce and navigation; (2) Miki promised to support Manescu's candidacy for United Nations General Assembly Presidency this fall; (3) they agreed to hold periodic conferences in future; (4) both governments promised efforts for peaceful solution Vietnam conflict and stabilization world situation. Manescu also reportedly told Miki he believes "world military blocs obsolete and that new and active cooperative relationships, disregarding individual social systems, must take their place." (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: According FonOff, Manescu's main purpose in visiting Japan was to secure Japanese support for his candidacy for UNGA Presidency. (CONFIDENTIAL)

8. Kawashima's Visit to the Soviet Union

a. Shojiro KAWASHIMA, former LDP Vice-President, returned to Japan on June 2 following unofficial seven-day visit to Soviet Union as "special envoy" of PriMin Sato and subsequent stop-overs in Austria, Switzerland, and France. He left Japan on May 18, accompanied by former Agriculture-Forestry Minister Munenori AKAGI, former Ambassador to London Shunichi MATSUMOTO, and LDP Diet Member Seigo HAMANO. While in Moscow, Kawashima met with Soviet Premier A. Kosygin, former Chairman of Supreme Soviet Presidium A. Mikoyan, and Chairman of Soviet Council of Union I. Spiridonov. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. According FonOff officials, Kawashima met with Kosygin on May 22, at which time he gave Kosygin personal letter from Sato which reportedly urged Kosygin to assist in bringing peace to Vietnam and called for further improvement in Soviet-Japanese relations. Kawashima's talks with Kosygin and other Soviet leaders concerned present international problems and bilateral Soviet-Japanese relations. Kosygin reiterated standard Soviet position on Vietnam and other international situations. (CONFIDENTIAL)

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c. Comment: Judging from comments of FonOff officials, neither Soviets nor FonOff took Kawashima's mission seriously, and consequently FonOff officials not surprised that no positive results achieved. (CONFIDENTIAL)

PSYCHOLOGICAL

9. News Media Reaction to Mid-East Situation

a. Reflecting sharp awareness of Arab-Israeli war as threat to world peace and especially to Japan's oil supply and foreign trade, Japanese news media over past week have treated situation extensively. Initial comment betrayed considerable nervousness about possible big-power moves and called for US and USSR to act responsibly, while UN was asked to bend maximum effort to secure peace in area. Self-restraint of major powers and relatively cooperative stand of USSR in UNSC were commended in last few days, while commentators and analysts tried to explain crushing defeats of Arab forces.

b. Most commentary saw Soviet attempts to establish position in Mid-East as one factor in current crisis. Very small minority suggested US manipulated situation to create Arab-Israeli clash; larger number suggested Soviets egged Nasser on in order to divert US energies from Vietnam.

c. Several comments in press June 8 stressed need for Western powers to give careful consideration to Arab nationalism. Asahi editorial made this point repeatedly and urged that "self-restraint US and USSR showed in achieving cease-fire appeal henceforth be keynote to big powers' actions." June 9 press devoted much space to speculation on new Mid-East political situation and impact of Arab defeat on Soviet foreign policy. (UNCLASSIFIED)

d. Comment: Media treatment and comment on Mid-East situation reflected heightened awareness that geographically distant trouble spots can directly damage Japanese interests, and that major powers must use influence and help reduce such outbreaks. Applicability of this lesson to Vietnam situation remains to be seen. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

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USIS:HLBurleson

LabA:RMImmerman

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ORIGIN/ACTION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

POL 2-1 JAPAN

RM/R	REP	AF
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A-1724  
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PRIORITY

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TO : Department of State  
 INFO : BANGKOK, CAMBERRA, CINCPAC, CINCPACAF, CINCUSARPAC, CINCPACFLT, COMUS/J, DJAKARTA, FUKUOKA, HICOMRY, HICOMRY FOR USARYIS (7TH PSYOP GO), HONG KONG, KOBE, OSAKA, KUALA LUMPUR, MANILA, MOSCOW, NAGOYA, NAHA, SAIGON, SAPPORO, SEOUL, SINGAPORE, TAIPEI, VIENTIANE, WELLINGTON

SUBJECT : Amembassy TOKYO  
 FROM :  
 REF SUBJECT: JOINT WEEKLY NO. 24

1. Cabinet Approves Political Fund Draft Bill; Diet has Hands Full
2. Demonstrators Barred from Diet Vicinity
3. New Shimoda Statement on Okinawa
4. DSP Convention to Elect Nishimura-Kasuga Team
5. Prominent JSP Diet Member Dies
6. JCP Central Committee Scores CCP Element
7. Sato to Visit Korea?
8. Japanese Conference of Ambassadors in Asia

POLITICAL

1. Cabinet Approves Political Fund Draft Bill; Diet has Hands Full (Week 23, Item 3)

a. LDP Executive Board June 9 approved submission of political funds control bill to current Diet. HomeMin Sensusuke FUJIEDA, LDP SecGen Takeo FUKUDA and LDP Election Research Council Chairman Raizo MATSUNO agreed June 10 to submit draft to Cabinet. In spite of rumblings within LDP and protests from JSP/Sohyo, Cabinet June 13 approved draft bill, to which LDP Executive Board agreed same day.

Group 3

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from Tokyo

b. Draft, as approved, limits annual political contributions to political parties by firms to ¥20 million (\$53,500) and contributions by individuals to ¥10 million (\$26,750). Donations to individual politicians and factions limited to ¥500,000 (\$1,400) per year. Contributions to party support organizations, such as LDP's Citizens' Association (Kokumin Kyokai), counted as contribution to party and fall within annual contribution limits. Political contributions by firms receiving governmental assistance prohibited, while contributions from firms with government contracts limited to one-half amount permitted other firms. Bill also prohibits payroll check-off of union members' political contributions. Individuals' contributions up to 15% of income and corporation contributions tax deductible, but only for three-year period for latter. Date of new law's effect to be decided by administrative ordinance.

c. Opposition reacted swiftly, with JSP calling for joint opposition amendment, DSP promising own amendment, Komeito pledging itself to seek form closest to Fifth Election Council's original recommendations, while Sohyo and JCP also voiced sharp opposition.

d. With defense and health insurance bills (Week 22, Item 1), in addition to funds control draft and repatriates' compensation, still on docket, Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Toshio KIMURA indicated June 15 GOJ/LDP would press for "long extension" of current Diet session scheduled to end June 30. In face of opposition party protests, however, Kimura intimated compromise might be reached on extension of three weeks. (UNCLASSIFIED)

e. Comment: Fund control draft has something to irritate almost everyone, and opponents are set to maul proposal on Diet floor. Many LDP members are among strongest critics, fearing effect of limits on donations to factions and individuals. JSP and DSP strenuously oppose prohibition of union members' payroll deductions. Komeito and JCP, only parties which not seriously affected by new bill, both anxious to tighten provisions in hope of maximizing damage to other parties. Given situation, press predicting trouble in Diet and chances do not appear bright that bill will pass at current session. LDP tactics clearly include effort to amend bill in ways which will make opposition share onus for its delay or defeat. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

## 2. Demonstrators Barred from Diet Vicinity

a. Small, leftist Metropolitan Citizens' League for Protection of Constitution June 9 filed complaint with Tokyo District Court against Public Safety Commission (PSC) for refusing to authorize their June 11 demonstration march in front of Diet building. Following day court nullified PSC disapproval on grounds demonstration march in front of Diet building unlikely to

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hamper Diet deliberations, as PSC had stated, adding that PSC should not suppress "peaceful and orderly" demonstrations under pretense of keeping public order. Shortly before midnight same day, PriMin acted under Administrative Procedure Code which empowers him to intervene against a court decision on administrative case if decision "seriously affects public welfare". In June 11 response, court rescinded its ruling and demonstrators paraded on alternate route.

b. JSP, calling PriMin's action "fascistic", demanded meeting between PriMin and JSP Chairman Kozo SASAKI, but PriMin June 12 rejected meeting saying there no need to discuss question which within government's executive rights with opposition. In more moderate statement based on legal argument, DSP urged PriMin to respect court decisions, a theme which received considerable support in press. Matter came up often in course of week's Diet deliberations. HomeMin and PSC Chairman Fujieda told Upper House plenary session June 14 that government would continue to ban protest marches in Diet vicinity, although following day he backed down to extent of saying that small peaceful women's demonstrations might be permitted. PriMin Sato in Diet interpellations, while making it clear government will continue to ban demonstrations in Diet vicinity, stated there no need for law to this effect for time being.

c. PSC June 15 again refused permit protest march in Diet vicinity by left-of-JCP Zengakuren group. Group was one of five, including pro-JCP Zengakuren, which held demonstration marches June 15 to commemorate seventh anniversary of death of Tokyo University researcher Michiko KAMBA, trampled to death by fellow-demonstrators in 1960 Security Treaty riots. While police braced for clash near Diet, some 200 members of anti-JCP group, ignoring both their proposed march route past Diet and PSC-approved alternate route, marched to Tokyo City Hall where they broke glass doors and sat chanting for about an hour demanding rescission of Metropolitan Public Safety Ordinance. (UNCLASSIFIED)

d. Comment: Demonstration marches in vicinity of Diet have not been permitted since 1961 and GOJ determined to prevent recurrence of situation similar to 1960 Security Treaty riots. Problem is made more difficult by increasing unpredictability of ultra-left student groups. Current inter-student group quarrels spurred by fact that communist-oriented International Union of Students survey group scheduled to visit Japan this summer to determine whether pro-JCP Zengakuren or anti-JCP Zengakuren proper representative of Japanese students. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

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3. New Shimoda Statement on Okinawa

a. In June 15 press conference prior to June 17 departure for US, Ambassador-designate to US Takezo SHIMODA (former Vice FonMin) reportedly stated Japan may negotiate with US for reversion of Okinawan administrative rights with US retaining control of its military bases. According press accounts (which as always differed in detail, but this time agreed in substance), Shimoda said question of early Okinawan reversion "up to Okinawan people" in sense that if majority of Okinawan people amenable to reversion with US bases left in present situation, including freedom for nuclear deployment, it would be easier for GOJ to negotiate for reversion. According Asahi, Shimoda indicated recent talks with GRI Legislature Speaker Yamakawa made him think Okinawans would agree to such solution. Whether reversion of Okinawa with provision for US nuclear freedom should be covered by new agreement or by prior consultation under Security Treaty should also be decided primarily by Okinawans, Shimoda suggested. At same time Shimoda stressed need to create consensus among Japanese people on subject before starting consultations with US. Some Japanese, he said, seemed to think it more important to get US bases out of Ryukyus than to get Ryukyus back; he did not see how Japanese could take such stance if Okinawans made opposite choice. Shimoda also reported as saying that perhaps Japan should press US for more concerning Bonins than simply return of Japanese former residents, that future GOJ attitude on US-Japan Security Treaty should be decided on basis of developing consensus of public opinion, and that GOJ had given US, through diplomatic channels, its views on ways to achieve peaceful Vietnam settlement. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Remarks concerning Okinawa expanded on Shimoda's February 1 suggestion (Week 5, Item 4) for reversion of administrative rights in Ryukyus on condition that unhampered US use of bases be guaranteed. Some press comment attempted to downplay significance of this Shimoda line by noting PriMin Sato and FonMin Miki in Diet statements since February had said they were not thinking of seeking reversion on such terms at this time. Nevertheless, Shimoda thesis clearly appears to have some currency in FonOff circles. Some LDP Diet members concerned with defense questions go further and say Japan at present stage should not from standpoint of defense considerations favor reversion at this time. Shimoda introduction of line that Okinawa residents would prefer early reversion even on condition of leaving bases in present situation puts JSP and JCP on defensive to some extent but could aggravate competition among Japanese political parties for evidence of Okinawan support for their respective views. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

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4. DSP Convention to Elect Nishimura-Kasuga Team

a. Press predicted DSP annual three-day convention scheduled to open June 19 in Tokyo would elect present SecGen Eiichi NISHIMURA as Chairman Suehiro NISHIO's successor and present Deputy SecGen Ikko KASUGA as Nishimura's successor. Nishimura-Kasuga team designated as result of intra-party consultations led by DSP Vice Chairman Ito. Nishimura, as Chairman-designate, asked Eki SONE, present International Affairs Director, to serve as Party Vice Chairman. Sone refused, but promised Nishimura full cooperation as member of DSP Central Executive Committee.

b. Draft action policy for 1967 to be presented for convention approval. calls for continuing drive to increase DSP membership and Diet representation in order to make DSP major political party with "independent" policy. Basic domestic plank calls for establishment of welfare state. On international side, draft policy urges Japan to take responsibility for its defense and not abjectly rely on US, reiterates DSP stand that US-Japan Security Treaty should be abolished in stages as international situation becomes more stable, and calls for establishment of Diet committee to consider security problems. Draft calls for nuclear disarmament and international guarantee that non-nuclear countries will not be intimidated by nuclear powers, and for international equality in peaceful use of nuclear power. On Okinawa, draft calls for increased GOJ efforts to bring Okinawa to economic and social level of Japan, for provision of six seats in Japanese Diet for Okinawa, for direct election of Ryukyu Chief Executive, and for replacement of present Army administration by that of US State Department and appointment of civilian as High Commissioner. Action policy also reiterates DSP stand on Vietnam which calls for cessation of hostile acts by both sides, including bombing of North Vietnam, and opening of international peace conference. (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: Convention, postponed from late last year because of general and local elections, likely to consist of self-congratulations on election successes and new leadership, and to approve action policy without significant change. Action policy for next annual convention in December or January may reflect changes in party direction, if any, brought about by new Nishimura-Kasuga team. According source close to Nishio, both Nishimura and Kasuga actively sought their posts. Strong factors in their selection were their popularity among DSP supporters and general public, and lack of vigorous Domei support for their rivals, Sone and Ryosaku SASAKI, both of whom have bases of support in Domei unions. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

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5. Prominent JSP Diet Member Dies

a. Former JSP Diet Policy Chairman and leading Wada faction member Setsuo YOKOMICHI died suddenly of heart attack on June 14. Yokomichi's death reduces JSP strength in Lower House to 139. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Yokomichi, who earned reputation as sharp debater in Diet interpellations, was well known to public through frequent appearances on TV political discussions. He represented first district in Hokkaido since 1952 and was former Vice President of Nikkyoso. His death leaves JSP "anti-mainstream" factions even more poorly equipped to challenge Sasaki leadership. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

6. JCP Central Committee Scores CCP Elements

a. June 10 Akahata reported JCP 4th Central Committee Plenum session's approval previous day of lengthy report denouncing "extreme left-wing elements of Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and its blind followers in Japan". Giving JCP version of February 28 Good Neighbor building (Zenrin Kaikan) incident (Week 10, Item 2), report accused Chicoms of trampling on principles of inter-party equality, independence, and non-intervention; compelling Japan-China friendship groups and traders to "worship" Mao thought; making improper attacks on JCP; interfering in personnel matters; and disrupting Japan-China friendship movement, weakening unity of "democratic forces" in Japan. Report also repeated harsh words directed at recent JSP support of Peking-lining Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) (Week 23, Item 4). In related action, JCP SecGen Kenji MIYAMOTO called June 9 on JSP SecGen Narita and queried latter on JSP's final stand on Zenrin Kaikan incident and support for pro-Chicom friendship group. Narita reportedly replied simply that JSP convinced of correctness of its decision. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Although similar charges against CCP elements have appeared in Akahata from time to time, Central Committee's action makes view official party policy. Domestically, dispute between JSP and JCP likely to continue so long as Chicom piper able to call tune for JSP's left-wing leadership. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

7. Sato to Visit Korea?

a. During past week, there has been speculation in press that PriMin Sato will attend President Pak's inauguration in Seoul July 1. Koreans had expressed desire for Japanese representative to be of Prime Ministerial stature.

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According to Korean Embassy sources, GOJ officials first suggested former PriMin Kishi, but Kishi suggested PriMin Sato himself go. (CONFIDENTIAL)

b. Comment: Earlier in year, Sato had said he desired visit Korea as first country in his projected visits to Asian countries. However, it proved difficult to arrange time convenient for both Koreans and Japanese, and visit put off until next year. Sato visit at this point could meet desires of both governments for early Sato visit without necessity for substantive conversations. While Sato reportedly eager to go, he cannot leave country while Diet is in session without approval of opposition parties, and negotiations with opposition on this point are now taking place. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

8. Japanese Conference of Ambassadors in Asia

a. Japanese Ambassadors to Asian countries, including Australia and New Zealand, and Consul General from Hong Kong met in annual conference June 13-16 to discuss developments in Asia and make recommendations for Japanese policy. According press, FonMin Miki noted increase in regional cooperation among Asian countries and thought that time has been reached when problems of Asia should be considered in Asian-Pacific dimension. In discussion of China, press reported envoys believed Mao-Lin faction retained general control over country but authority not solidified. They recommended Japan continue develop contacts with Communist China on basis of separation of politics from economics. During discussion of Vietnam, Ambassador Nakayama said GVN officials critical of Japan for pursuing only commercial interests and not providing sufficient economic assistance. Endo, from Hong Kong, said Chinese entry into Vietnam war "unthinkable" but that it would continue economic assistance to North Vietnam. Ambassadors from number of Southeast Asian countries said that many countries in region did not want US to withdraw from South Vietnam. In connection with economic assistance, Miki requested envoys to report effects of Japanese economic cooperation in their countries and activities of local citizens who had received education or technical training in Japan. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: This is regular meeting of Japanese envoys and so far has produced no big news. (UNCLASSIFIED)

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 FROM : Amembassy TOKYO  
 SUBJECT: JOINT WEEKA NO. 25  
 REF :  
 DATE: June 23, 1967

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## POLITICAL

1. Sato Plan to Visit South Vietnam Draws Fire

a. According press, PriMin Sato decided at Cabinet meeting June 16 to include South Vietnam among SEA countries he will visit this fall. Others on itinerary are Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Burma, Laos, Cambodia, Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, Thailand and Republic of China. Opposition promptly attacked decision, led off by formal statement of JSP SecGen Narita late June 16. LDP SecGen Fukuda same day stated PriMin would plan to include opposition Diet members in entourage.

Group 3

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FORM 4-62 DS-323

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Komeito executive meeting June 19 decided to oppose PriMin's visit to South Vietnam, while press devoted itself to clucking noises about "abandonment of neutral posture" and "losing possibility of Japan's playing effective role in Vietnam settlement". FonMin Miki in House of Councillors Foreign Affairs Committee June 16 and 20, in reply to JSP criticisms of proposed visit, emphasized that purpose of visit would be to seek ways to bring peace to Vietnam, there no change in Japan's Vietnam policy, and visit would take place after expected restoration of civil government in South Vietnam.

b. LDP "anti-mainstream" faction leader and former FonMin Fujiyama met Miki June 20 to urge reconsideration of Sato visit to South Vietnam, on grounds "present was not appropriate time from standpoint of Japan's future efforts in some manner to clean up Vietnam question". Yasuhiro NAKASONE, other leading anti-Sato faction leader, made similar statements to press. LDP Asia-Africa Study Council, also "anti-mainstream" group, at previously scheduled "public hearings" on Vietnam June 20 and 21 also criticized proposed visit. Principal spokesman of A-A group, Tokuma UTSUNOMIYA, left June 21 for visit to Communist China, with press announcing that one purpose of his trip would be to seek arrangements for visit of Japanese Diet members to North Vietnam later in year. More moderate and more influential LDP critics of Sato, Munenori AKAGI and Shigesaburo MAEO, were also quoted by press as expressing need for caution in connection with Sato's South Vietnam visit.  
(UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: Reaction of opposition parties, press, and LDP mavericks such as Utsunomiya were in predictable range. Some of negative LDP comment, such as that of Fujiyama and Nakasone, probably stemmed as much from expectation that Japanese public reaction to prospect of PriMin's visit to South Vietnam would be unenthusiastic as from difference on substance. There is, however, vaguely formulated hope among considerable number of conservative Diet members that Japan in some unspecified way can eventually play intermediary role in Vietnam settlement, and that preservation of "neutral" posture is essential for this purpose. Embassy informed, however, that Sato himself determined to visit Saigon after hearing views of Japanese Ambassadors in Tokyo for Asia Regional Conference (Week 24, Item 8). It therefore appears unlikely that opposition or critics within own party will cause him to back down.  
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## 2. Diet Session Tempo Speeds Up

a. With less than two weeks of present session left, LDP began usual effort to speed action on pending legislation and Diet showed signs of moving toward confusion and disorder usual in latter stages of session. House of

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Representatives Social Problems and Labor Committee June 21 was scene of JSP effort (for first time this session) at delaying proceedings by physical obstruction, countered by LDP "blitz" passage of disputed point. Issue was proposed increase in public health insurance premiums to offset mounting deficit in insurance account. After June 15 dispute over hearing schedule, JSP on June 21 attempted prevent Health and Welfare Minister from presenting explanatory report. LDP members replied by claiming that report presented in two-minute session. JSP boycotted committee deliberations of all standing committees for rest of day, but subsequent peace negotiations reached agreement to resume hearings on bill next week, including new presentation of Health Minister's explanation.

b. Opposition also threatened fight over issue of extending current session. LDP June 21 formally proposed one-month extension to Speakers of both Houses. JSP and DSP, while nominally opposing any extension, settled down to haggle over length and timing of motion. Press predicted agreement on three-week extension.

c. June 22 debate began on political funds bill (Week 24, Item 1) with formal explanation at plenary session by HomeMin Fujieda and replies to interpellations by PriMin Sato. Sato denied opposition charges bill had been watered down to point of uselessness, but also indicated government willingness accept amendments during debate. LDP members as well as opposition criticized bill in interpellations. (UNCLASSIFIED)

d. Comment: Satisfactory (i.e., face-saving and damage-minimizing) disposition of political funds bill remains more serious problem for GOJ and LDP than passage of virtually any of pending legislation. Concentration of interest on current world developments and PriMin's proposed trips to ROK (Week 24, Item 7) and Southeast Asia have probably contributed to relative quiet of current Diet session but legislative proceedings appear likely be scene of greater controversy in coming weeks. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

### 3. Democratic Socialist Party Convention

a. DSP three-day annual convention ended June 21 with election of new party officials and approval of 1967 action policy and four resolutions on international issues. Reins of party passed from retiring Chairman Suehiro NISHIO to Eiichi NISHIMURA. Ikko KASUGA took Nishimura's place as SecGen. Post of Vice-Chairman left vacant. Former Vice-Chairman Ushiro ITO and Nishio appointed Party Advisers. Ryosaku SASAKI designated to continue as Diet Policy Committee Chairman. Responsibilities of remaining twenty-eight

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members of newly elected CEC will be determined at first meeting June 22. Major chairmanships of policy, foreign affairs, and public relations committees expected to go to Magoichi TAKEMOTO, Eki SONE and Eiichi NAGASUE, respectively.

b. Convention resolutions (1) protested Chicom hydrogen bomb test "at time when countries of world working for conclusion of treaty to prevent spread of nuclear weapons," (2) called for unconditional cessation of North Vietnam bombing by US and South Vietnam as first step which might lead to military de-escalation by both sides and to international conference to end Vietnam war, and (3) opposed alleged expansion of US Air Force Base at Tachikawa and GOJ proposal to shift US Air Force Mito bombing range to Niiijima Island as step "increasing international tension" and running counter to DSP desire to remove permanently garrisoned US bases from Japan. Fourth resolution called for peace in Middle East based on recognition of Israel, non-aggression pact between Israel and Arab States, evacuation by Israel of occupied areas, stationing of UN Force in battle areas, international guarantee of passage through Suez and Tiran Straits, international aid for Arab refugees and cessation big power military aid to Israel and Arab nations.

c. Action policy approved by Convention calls on DSP to end "multi-party era" by making itself major party and restates known party positions on international issues. Under slogan "switch to security without garrison forces" it restates DSP policy of ending regular stationing of US forces in Japan and "gradual elimination" of Security Treaty as international security increases. On Okinawa, action policy calls for following immediate steps: reservation of six seats in Diet for Okinawa, election of GRI Chief Executive by direct popular vote, increasing local self-government, promotion of Okinawan economy, education and social services, and transfer of US administration to State Department with civilian High Commissioner. Action policy also supports return of Bonin Islands to Japan and endorses efforts of 18 nation disarmament commission to conclude non-proliferation treaty if treaty guarantees inspection safeguards, eliminates production and stockpile of nuclear weapons and allows non-nuclear nations to develop peaceful uses of atomic energy.

d. Comment: Convention delegates' satisfaction with showing in general and local elections earlier this year sobered by realization of difficulties of further increasing DSP strength, even though new Chairman Nishimura called for doubling DSP seats in Diet at next general election. Convention, which had been postponed because of elections, produced action policy with no startling changes and uncontested election of new officers because of desire not to mar transfer of leadership from founding father Nishio to Nishimura. It remains to be seen how successful 63-year-old conservative Nishimura will be in "rejuvenating" DSP leadership and in avoiding public image of DSP as "second conservative party." (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

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4. Governor Minobe Encounters Economic Facts of Political Life

a. Press reported Governor Minobe proposed metropolitan transportation rationalization plan to SecGens of five political parties represented in Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly. Plan, very similar to that presented by Minobe's conservative predecessor and blocked in Assembly by Socialist opposition, reportedly calls for increase in trolley and bus fares, abolition of trolley service within five years and transfer of employees to other jobs in Metropolitan Government. New feature of Minobe's plan consists of discounted tickets for welfare recipients and members of households without male wage earner. Minobe told press he regretted fare increase which would affect other commodity prices but that elimination of \$75 million transportation deficit had to be given priority. Press also reported both LDP and JSP have informally approved fare increase. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Fare increase plan amounts to large portion of humble pie for Governor Minobe, who stressed need to hold down prices during election campaign, and for JSP, who opposed measure when presented by LDP Governor Azuma and whose supporters include Sohyo-affiliated Metropolitan Transport Workers Union. LDP, DSP and Komeito are expected to support increase when it is presented to Municipal Assembly in order to underline Minobe's embarrassment and to show responsible attitude on urgent transportation debt problem. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

5. Kimura Replaces Fukunaga as Chief Cabinet Secretary

a. June 22 PriMin Sato, after brief consultation with LDP SecGen Takeo FUKUDA, appointed Toshio KIMURA to post of Chief Cabinet Secretary following resignation of Kenji FUKUNAGA same day. Fukunaga, recuperating from May 30 heart attack, reportedly decided to step down from Chief Cabinet Secretary post after doctors informed him convalescence would require at least two more months. Kimura has been Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary since July 1966 cabinet shuffle. Along with announcement of Kimura appointment, press speculated that full-scale cabinet shuffle might come in November.

b. Mild-mannered Kimura, 58, is Tokyo University graduate, pre-war Transportation Ministry colleague of PriMin Sato, and Sato faction member. He began political career in immediate post-war years and has been elected for seven consecutive Lower House terms from Mie prefecture first district, which his father and grandfather also represented. Before becoming Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary, Kimura had been parliamentary Transport ViceMin and Chairman of Lower House Transport Committee. (UNCLASSIFIED)

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c. Comment: Decision to appoint Kimura, definitely within second rank of LDP power structure, reportedly came after party (and Sato faction) stalwarts Kakuei TANAKA and Shigeru HORI had refused position. Given necessity of functioning Chief Cabinet Secretary, an important position while Diet in session, PriMin reportedly then settled on Kimura, who has performed duties of position adequately during Fukunaga's absence. Selection of Kimura also intended to minimize repercussions in LDP factional terms, according press comment, since choice of heavier-weight replacement from Sato faction or elsewhere in conservative side of LDP likely lead to demands for balance from more liberal factions. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

6. Komeito Diet Delegation Returns from Okinawa Visit

a. Five Komeito Diet members including party SecGen Junya YANO returned June 17 from four-day visit to Okinawa where they met with HiCom Unger, CA Warner and Ryukyus Chief Executive Matsuoka, in addition to various Okinawan politicians, educators and journalists. At Haneda press conference, SecGen Yano stressed complicated nature of Okinawan problem, "honest desire" of Okinawans for reversion to Japan and group's impression that Okinawa lags behind rest of Japan in "all aspects", especially in areas of health, education and labor.

b. Party's Komei newspaper June 20 said party policy calls for "early total reversion" of Okinawa to Japan and removal of nuclear bases. In doing so, article quoted delegation as terming Shimoda statement concerning possibility of reversion of Okinawan administrative rights to Japan with US retaining freedom for nuclear use of military bases (see Weeka 24, Item 3) "unconvincing". SecGen Yano reportedly urged solution of Okinawan problems through Diet deliberations and creation of "supra-partisan arena" for Okinawa discussions to prevent problem from becoming "tool of political strife". At same time Yano pointed up difficulty of reversion in absence of realistic measures to deal with situation where "70% of Okinawan economy dependent on US bases". (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: According Komeito source, party plans to flesh out present rather vague Okinawa proposals in time to present more concrete Okinawa policy position to party's extraordinary convention scheduled for July 3. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

7. Governor Minobe on Bonins Warpath

a. Tokyo Governor Ryokichi MINOBE, allegedly in response to pressures from former Bonin Islanders who live in Tokyo, made well-publicized series of calls during week on PriMin, Amb, and DirGen PMO in which he urged that, if early reversion of Bonins to Japan is impossible, repatriation of former

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islanders and free travel to and from Japan be authorized. Director-General Tsukahara of PriMin's Office reportedly promised Minobe on June 19 to work for solution of Bonins issue "hand-in-hand with Tokyo Metropolitan administration", and PriMin Sato was reported to have also promised cooperation and approach to USG should he visit US this fall, "since now is the time" to seek return of Bonins. Governor Minobe on June 20 presented to Ambassador Johnson petition setting forth his views; Ambassador promised to study the document. Governor Minobe has appointment to see FonMin Miki on Bonins issue June 26.  
(UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: While reversion of Bonins does not hold interest for Japanese media and public which Okinawa does, it is not possible for Japanese politicians to be anything other than "for" reversion of both island groups. Additionally, the late-May flurry of statements (Week 21, Item 5) seems to have convinced GOJ that US really has only minimal military facilities in Bonins. There is, therefore, some tendency for the Japanese to feel that there is possibility for initiative. According to FonOff sources, however, detailed intra-GOJ discussions of possible initiatives founder on administrative problems of repopulation of Bonins (which the Ambassador emphasized in his talk with Minobe) and on difficulty of suggesting at this time workable security arrangement with US. Most bureaucrats actively involved in consideration of the problem also appear anxious to keep GOJ policymakers' eyes focused on Okinawa and to prevent dissipation of energies on Bonins issue. (CONFIDENTIAL)

8. Fourth SSN Visits Yokosuka

a. USS Barb became fourth nuclear-powered submarine to visit US Navy Base at Yokosuka when it entered at 9:00 A.M. June 20 for approximately 10-day stay. Press reported port call with short, factual items and no commentary. JSP/JCP mobilized 2000 at demonstration on night of arrival but no incidents were reported and demonstrators dispersed on schedule. Small group (about 75, according to police) of anti-JCP leftist students staged unauthorized demonstration same evening, but failed to stir up much enthusiasm. JSP/JCP organizers announced plans for mobilizing 20,000 on June 25.

b. Comment: Reaction to current SSN visit continues downward trends in press treatment and public response to opposition efforts. Unlikely June 25 demonstration will approach sponsors' goal. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

9. Reaction to Chicom H-Bomb

a. Morning papers June 19 all carried front-page banner headlines on Chinese H-bomb test. Considerable commentary noted coincidence of explosion with UN General Assembly session. Asahi said test was "calculated

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to apply pressure on AA group...as an absentee nuclear power." Mainichi's New York correspondent called Peking "uninvited giant," making its presence known at same time Soviet delegation arrived for UN session. China's unexpectedly fast development of H-bomb technology was also widely noted. Editorials appears in nearly all papers, expressing "shock" and "regret" and hoping Peking could somehow be brought into international family. Radio and television commentary repeated similar themes. Commentator Jiro Sakata of NHK-TV called it "strong blow to Kosygin...whose position in Kremlin might become very difficult." TBS-Radio commentator Hideo Den noted visit of SSN "Barb" at Yokosuka and said "Japan will become involved in Sino-American confrontation willy-nilly as US Polaris missiles become exclusively directed towards Communist China."

b. Press notice tapered off rapidly after June 19. Fallout received some attention, with news items reporting some increased radiation in rain. On 6/20, Mainichi's Paris correspondent speculated that there might be chain reaction of rejections of NPT by India, Pakistan, Israel, and Arab states, because UN had proven too weak to maintain peace. Tokyo Shimbun carried similar comment. June 21 Tokyo Shimbun carried front-page lead story saying Japanese "experts" speculated that test might have been conducted using missile, because bomb apparently detonated at very high altitude (over 30,000 feet). The paper also started series on "Communist China's Nuclear Tests and Japan", discussing Japan's security and defense in light of developments on Chinese mainland. (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. On June 19 statement regretted test as increasing international tension but said development of hydrogen bomb did not come as surprise. Defense Agency spokesman noted rapid Chinese nuclear development but said development of weapons system likely to take time and concluded Japan need not change its defense arrangements under Security Treaty.

d. LDP statement by SecGen Fukuda denounced Chicom hydrogen bomb as "outrageous act", noting that Japan contributing to world peace by refraining from developing its nuclear capability. JSP SecGen Narita told press test "regrettable but must be considered countermeasure against US containment policy, which is backed up with nuclear weapons." Komeito and DSP condemned test as detracting from possibility of concluding NPT. JCP took position that it "natural for socialist countries to develop nuclear weapons for defense against imperialist nuclear weapons" but said it favored complete ban on nuclear weapons. (UNCLASSIFIED)

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AGR	COM	FRB	CONTENTS			RECEIVED		
INT	LAB	TAR	1. Further Debate on Shimoda Statement			RECEIVED		
TR	XMB	AIR	2. Debates in this week's sessions of Special Diet Committees on Okinawa focussed on opposition attempts hold GOJ officially responsible for former Vice FonMin Shimoda's statement to effect that GOJ will- ingness to grant free use bases and nuclear weapons in Okinawa might provide basis for negotiations leading to return of administrative rights to Japan. In June 28 Lower House session, FonMin Miki said matters had not arrived at point for FonOff to negotiate on basis Shimoda formulation. Miki labeled reversion under conditions outlined by Shimoda as "incomplete" and said it "too early" to judge whether US must have nukes in Okinawa. FonMin refused, however, to rule out continuing study			RECEIVED		
ARMY	CIA	NAVY	3. Sato to Seoul			RECEIVED		
OSD	USIA	NSA	4. JSP Approves Convention Date, Sasaki Trip to Hanoi			RECEIVED		
10	20	7	5. Continuing Controversy Over Sato's Saigon Visit			RECEIVED		
18	11	3	6. Maritime Self Defense Force (MSDF) Cruises to Canada and US			RECEIVED		
			7. Japanese Media Reaction to Glassboro Summit			RECEIVED		
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by GOJ of Shimoda concept (see Tokyo 9237 for report on this session). In Upper House session June 29, Miki was skeptical of Shimoda's expressed view (Weeka 24, Item 3) that GOJ would have to accede if Okinawan opinion united behind "reversion with nukes" thesis. Miki said he did not think national opinion sufficiently unified to permit GOJ agreement to free use of bases and nukes in Okinawa. He went on to say that while Okinawan opinion important factor in eventual decision on reversion, it would not be all-important; decisions would have to be made at highest levels of GOJ. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: FonMin carefully avoided commitments for or against Shimoda concept although clearly indicating he would regard reversion under conditions granting free use and nukes as second best alternative. He was thus able avoid major confrontation with opposition. He was very clear in his warning to Okinawans that GOJ will not be pushed from Naha on matter such high importance; he seemed to be saying that while Tokyo welcomes Okinawan participation in process of consensus-building GOJ may not be bound by pace and emphasis of Okinawan thinking. Week's debates have been given widely varying coverage by major dailies. As yet exchanges have apparently not been digested by editorialists and other pundits. (CONFIDENTIAL)

## 2. Peking's Pals Stir JSP Controversy

a. Press reported national convention of pro-Peking Orthodox Japan-China Friendship Association (OJCFA), held in Tokyo June 24-25, adopted action policy praising "Great Cultural Revolution", denouncing Soviet "revisionism", and calling for restoration Japan-China diplomatic relations and for "people's movement" commemorating 30th anniversary Marco Polo Bridge Incident on July 7. OJCFA also sent telegram to Peking government lauding Chicom hydrogen bomb "as great triumph of Mao thought". Convention elected Hisao KURODA President and Takeo ITO, Hosei YOSHIDA and Ikkan KAWASE Vice-Presidents. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. JSP Central Executive Committee June 21 approved disputed directive urging party organization to support OJCFA (Weeka 23, Item 4). Association's convention and telegram sent in name of President Kuroda, Sasaki faction member who also serves as Chairman JSP Committee to Restore Relations with Communist China (Weeka 21, Item 3), became center of controversy at meetings JSP Diet members group and JSP CEC, both on June 29. Kuroda, at CEC meeting, said OJCFA staff had sent telegram to Peking "as matter of courtesy" and denied he had foreknowledge, also claimed he opposed denunciation of "Soviet revisionism" in action policy but agreed to praise "Cultural Revolution" because JSP has not taken stand on latter issue. JSP CEC reportedly concluded

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telegram violated JSP policy opposing atomic bomb tests by all countries but that because it was sent by OJCFA staff, it should not be renounced. CEC reportedly instructed Kuroda, as representative of JSP in OJCFA to fight for JSP views at group's next Standing Committee meeting at which action policy scheduled to be evaluated. Press reported anti-Sasaki faction leaders will meet next week to plan further opposition to JSP involvement. (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. JSP source reports Gensuikyo, JCP sponsored anti-A-bomb organization, has invited Chicom delegation to attend its August convention. If (as source believes likely) Gensuikyo withdraws as sponsor for Chicom delegation's visas, OJCFA will become sponsor. Same source says Chicom delegation will bring ¥20 million (\$55,600) for distribution to Japanese A-bomb victims but that most important purpose of visit of Chicom delegation is to attend separate OJCFA anti-bomb ceremonies, when all but Chicom bombs expected to be condemned. (CONFIDENTIAL)

d. Comment: Powerless in Sasaki-controlled CEC, anti-Sasaki factions in JSP now shifting attack to JSP Diet Members Council, where they more adequately represented. Condemnation of all atomic tests has long been gospel for JSP and its supporting organizations and very important part of JSP popular image. (JSP sponsored Gensuiken broke with JCP's Gensuikyo on this issue in 1964.) If OJCFA's reported plans to inaugurate separate anti-bomb movement in August materialize, they will present painful embarrassment for Sasaki at JSP August convention by underlining danger and dilemma of JSP trying to curry favor with Peking. (CONFIDENTIAL)

### 3. Diet Extended and Debate Resumes

a. After much haggling LDP, JSP, DSP and Komeito representatives on Lower House steering committee finally agreed June 26 to extend current Diet Session by three weeks to July 21. Cabinet and Lower House approval came following day; Upper House approved extension June 28.

b. With agreement on Diet extension, interest shifted to June 28 opening of debate on political funds control bill in Lower House Special Committee on Public Offices Election Law (See Weeka 25, Item 2). LDP interpellators opposed to measure monopolized first day's discussion, with some attempting to tie bill to even more controversial election district revisions, while others demanded definition of word "political party", etc. HomeMin Sensusuke FUJIEDA, defending government bill, stressed necessity to improve "political climate" and sought to divorce discussion of funds control and election system revisions. Komeito June 19 announced support for government proposal, making it only party which unreservedly supports bill. Komeito

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Diet Policy Chairman Kiyoshi ONO June 26 conferred with JSP and DSP counterparts seeking to obtain their approval for passage of bill as only proposal with any hope of becoming law. But both Socialist parties, along with significant portion of LDP, continued to call for drastic revisions during Diet deliberations.

c. Lower House Social and Labor Affairs Committee June 29 resumed debate on controversial amendment to health insurance law which provides for increase in consultation and hospital fees to correct growing budget deficit. After committee hearings broke down last week (Week 25, Item 2), debate began from scratch with HealthMin Bo explaining government's position.

d. Lower House Cabinet Committee June 29 began debate on two long pending Defense Agency bills which would authorize increases in Self Defense Force strength levels and pay increases for SDF members. Although bills have failed of passage for three years running, press reports GOJ/LDP determined to push them through during current session.

e. Former HomeMin Kosaku SHIMODA and 34 Lower House LDP colleagues June 23 submitted members bill to limit prefectural governors to three terms or 12 years (Week 21, Item 2). Press pointed out that pressure of other business and brevity of Diet extension make passage extremely unlikely.

f. After months of discussion, LDP and FinMin finally agreed to set compensation to immediate post-war Japanese repatriates at ¥192,500 million (\$535 million). Individual payments to be made in form of government bonds redeemable in ten years, and, depending on age of recipient at time of repatriation, range from \$56 to \$445. As all political parties reportedly favor proposal, press predicts passage of measure during current session.  
(UNCLASSIFIED)

g. Comment: Continuing controversy over political funds control bill likely to dominate remainder of extended Diet session. Mass media pressure for measure may account for fact that for first time in three years opposition parties (except JCP) agreed with LDP to extend Diet session. Proposal remains enormously difficult matter not only for LDP, but for both Socialist parties as well. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

#### 4. Sato to Seoul

a. PriMin Eisaku SATO, accompanied by his wife and senior Liberal Democratic Party figures, left Tokyo on morning of June 30 for Seoul. FonMin Takeo MIKI will act for PriMin while latter is in Korea attending

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President PAK Chung-hee's inaugural. Press has taken generally positive attitude toward this first post-war visit of Japanese PriMin to Korea. Zengakuren group of 250 students gathered at airport at time of PriMin's departure to protest Sato's visit, but there were no incidents. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Most speculation concerning visit concerned with possible topics which might be discussed between Sato and Vice-President Hubert Humphrey. The two are expected to meet at least once privately during three day period that Sato will be in Korea. (UNCLASSIFIED)

5. JSP Approves Convention Date, Sasaki Trip to Hanoi

a. Press reported JSP Central Executive Committee June 29 approved plan (first announced June 26 on basis "welcome" telegram from Fatherland Front Chairman Hoang Quoc VIET) to send delegation headed by Chairman Sasaki to Hanoi for one week in August after JSP Special Convention, which CEC scheduled for August 19-20. Sasaki will be accompanied by Shichiro MATSUMOTO, Director of JSP International Affairs Bureau. Other members of six or seven-man delegation not yet designated but may include trade unionists from Sohyo and Churitsuroren as well as JSP representatives. Sasaki reported by press as denying visit had any connection with PriMin Sato's visit to Saigon, and stating purpose of visit was to inspect war damage and to sound out North Vietnamese leaders on prospects for early settlement of war. English language Japan Times also attributed to Sasaki purpose of "investigating US war crimes" in North Vietnam, but remainder press omitted this point. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Despite Sasaki denial, JSP sources agree that until Sato trip to Vietnam announced Hanoi had indicated no special desire for Sasaki visit. Party sources skeptical that Hanoi would seek use JSP as intermediary in peace negotiations and see advantages of Sasaki trip in terms of publicity for JSP's lagging domestic anti-Vietnam campaign and as sop to Eda faction critics of Sasaki who want JSP to put greater emphasis on Vietnam issue. (CONFIDENTIAL)

6. Continuing Controversy Over Sato's Saigon Visit (Weeks 25, Item 1)

a. Amidst opposition cat calls, PriMin Sato June 23 told Lower House Plenary session that his proposed Saigon visit would not mean loss of GOJ's "neutrality" and that he had no intention of giving up trip. Adding to controversy, FonOff spokesman June 24 stated Sato planned to invite South Vietnamese President (after election) to pay fall visit to Tokyo. Speaking same day in Toyama, JSP SecGen Tomomi NARITA said his party would press for full

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debate of Sato trip. Four days later FonMin Miki, defending visit before Upper House Foreign Affairs Committee, stated he prepared to visit Hanoi if invited and that PriMin also "willing to consider" affirmative response in event of Hanoi invitation. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Sato's determination to go through with visit now clear and Miki's "willingness to accept" improbable; Hanoi invitation may take some edge off opposition's arguments against trip, as does JSP Chairman Sasaki's scheduled Hanoi visit (Item 5). At same time, however, public support of Japanese "neutrality" concerning Vietnam and belief that Japan, by remaining aloof, may somehow contribute to Vietnam settlement continue provide encouragement to opponents of visit. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

#### MILITARY

##### 7. Maritime Self Defense Force (MSDF) Cruises to Canada and US

a. MSDF Training Squadron of four destroyers with approximately 1100 men, 150 ensigns in training, civilian government officials and press representatives aboard sailed from Tokyo June 26. Ports of call include Anchorage, Alaska (July 7-9), Victoria and Vancouver, B.C. (July 14-25), San Diego, California (July 30-August 1 and September 28-October 1), Balboa, Canal Zone and Republic of Panama (August 11-14 and September 16-18), Norfolk, Virginia (August 22-27), Annapolis, Maryland (August 28-30), Newport, Rhode Island (September 1-3), New York, New York (September 5-9), Pearl Harbor, Hawaii (October 10-13), Midway Island (October 18). Newsmen will disembark for tour of US. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Criticism is developing in Japanese government that cruise will not include Exposition at Montreal, and Canadian government has also indicated some regret. Cruise schedule may therefore be modified to include at least brief Montreal visit. (CONFIDENTIAL)

#### PSYCHOLOGICAL

##### 8. Japanese Media Reaction to Glassboro Summit

a. Glassboro summit talks received very heavy news media treatment, particularly from press, reflecting sense of high historical significance of event. While allowing for restraining effect of political realities and dynamics operative at meeting, comment expressed keen hope for emergence of lasting "spirit of Glassboro" that would make real contribution to easing world tensions and to progress on concrete issues in US-Soviet relations. Analysis

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filed by Japanese press correspondents in Paris were heavily influenced by French view that talks had "confirmed US cold-war victory" and highlighted Soviet political and military weakness vis-a-vis US.


b. June 25 press editorials following first meeting were encouraged by leaders' bright mood to hope for concrete progress on major issues. But Asahi editorial warned two leaders against "forcing their own positions on Mideast nations" on one hand or overlooking principle of self-determination and role of Vietnamese nationalism on other. Mainichi held there have been "frequent contradictions" between Soviet line on peaceful coexistence and its support of "national liberation movements"; speculated that Chicom H-bomb "might push Soviets further toward accommodation with US". In June 28 morning Mainichi, three-way phone discussion between Mainichi's New York, Washington and Moscow correspondents concluded that Glassboro summit "will prove decisive factor in new US-Soviet balance-of-power policies" in face of Chicom N-arms potential and third-force influence. (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Post-summit press comment reflected some disappointment that second day's talks had not apparently furthered bright mood of first day, but still saw overall positive contribution by summit meet to future course of US-Soviet relations. (UNCLASSIFIED)

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POL: T Bleha  
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R F Pfeiffer

  
NAVA:Major JK Smola

  
USIS:HL Burleson

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

**AIRGRAM**

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PRIORITY

HANDLING INDICATOR

TO : Department of State  
INFO : BANGKOK, BRUSSELS, BONN, CAIRO, CINCPAC, CINCPACAF, CINCUSARPAC, CINCPACFLT, COMUS/J, FUKUOKA, GENEVA, HICOMRY, HICOMRY FOR USARYS (7TH PSYOP GP) HONG KONG, KOBE-OSAKA, MOSCOW, NAGOYA, NAHA, NEW DELHI, PRAGUE, SAIGON, SAPPORO, SEOUL, STOCKHOLM, TAIPEI, DATE: July 7, 1967 TEL AVIV  
FROM : Amembassy TOKYO  
SUBJECT : JOINT WEEKA NO. 27  
REF : *pr - Japan*

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ANALYSIS BRANCH

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2. Defense Bills Pass Lower House Committee
3. Okinawa Debate Continues
4. Changes in Okinawa Draw Favorable Attention
5. Diet Seats for Okinawa?
6. DSP Delegations to Visit Soviet Union, Europe, Okinawa
7. Sohyo Leaders to Visit North Vietnam, USSR, Western Europe
8. Sato Refills LDP Committee Posts
9. Fifth Komeito Convention
10. Media Reaction to PriMin's ROK Visit

POLITICAL:

1. Diet Focuses on PriMin's Korean Trip

a. PriMin Sato faced barrage of questions July 5-6 from opposition Diet members about his Korean trip (See Weeka 26, Item 10 and Item 11). Sato, according press, denied "political activity or promises" in meetings with ROK President Park, Nationalist Vice-President Yen and Vice-President Humphrey, describing quadripartite meeting as "tea party".

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Clearances:

Contents and Classification Approved by:  
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Direction to RM

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He explained that Vice-President Humphrey had briefed him on Glassboro meeting, NPT, Mideast crisis and Vietnam, but denied he had committed Japan to aid South Vietnam. In response to a different question, Sato said he favored summit meeting between US and Soviet Union on Vietnam ceasefire. Replying to yet another question, Sato denied his scheduled Vietnam trip being made at request of US or connected with South Vietnamese elections and stressed Saigon visit was his own idea intended to give him first hand knowledge of situation in order to promote GOJ "peace diplomacy." Later PriMin denied he had promised ROK President Park further economic aid, saying economic co-operation would be discussed at Japan-ROK ministerial meeting in August.

b. Other Diet activity pushed into background by Sato interpellations with exception forced passage of Self Defense Force bills through Lower House committee (Item 2) and Okinawa debate (Items 3 and 4). Committee deliberations on revisions to Health Insurance law not scheduled to end until next week. Further amendments to proposed Political Funds Law, including several joint JSP-DSP amendments calling for deletion from present government draft of sections prohibiting unions from making political collections through payroll deductions, and individuals to use compulsion or business or organizational position to induce political donations, expected to enliven July 7 day session of Lower House Special Committee on Public Offices Election Law.  
(UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: GOJ efforts to make meeting of representatives of four nations in Seoul into obvious social event with wives attending, enabled Sato to answer without embarrassment opposition questions, essentially based on spectre of secret diplomacy, anti-communist NEATO alliance, etc. (see Item 10)  
(LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

## 2. Defense Bills Pass Lower House Committee

a. Lower House Cabinet Committee July 6 at late evening meeting passed over opposition objections two bills providing for increase in Ground Self Defense forces and reserves and for minor organizational changes in the Air Self Defense Force. At same time, Committee approved pay increase measure for Self-Defense Force personnel. Bills, which have been pending since 1965 are scheduled to be sent to the Lower House plenary session July 7.

b. Comment: Passage of measures in Committee occurred when JSP attempted prolong discussion despite clear LDP determination to adopt measures this session. Forced passage by LDP in committee may bring on JSP opposition in plenary session although JSP apparently has no objection to substance of bills. Effect of measures on Japan's defense posture will be minimal. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

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3. Okinawa Debate Continues

a. After conferring with PriMin Sato upon his return from Seoul, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kimura was reported to have announced July 2 that Vice President Humphrey had stated US expects Okinawa-Bonins issue to be on agenda if Sato visits US this fall and that this issue would be discussed more thoroughly than ever before at the President-PriMin level. Subsequent stories citing GOJ sources said Sato had instructed FonMin Miki to hold preliminary talks on the Okinawa issue with Secretary Rusk during course of US-Japan Cabinet Talks in September. On July 5, however, in reply to Diet questioning, PriMin cautioned that he could not promise any progress on reversion just because high level talks were in prospect.

b. Also on July 5, Dr. Ohama's blue ribbon committee studying "functional reversion" held a meeting which was followed by backgrounder for press. It was announced Committee would issue its report by end of July and then be reorganized as an advisory committee to PriMin, with defense and economic experts added. New body, also to be headed by Ohama, directed to examine all reversion formulae (not just "functional" variety) and report prior to PriMin's visit to US in fall. Also released was "outline" of present committee's report containing well-known recommendations for handing over of administration Okinawa education to Japan, but which ends with suggestion that if proposals are found difficult, moves should be made toward unification Japanese and Okinawan education "in substance" without disturbing existing pattern of administrative rights. (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: PriMin able to use news of high level talks on Okinawa to blunt criticism of his meetings in Seoul, but he moved subsequently to dampen feeling that he should be held responsible if prospective talks fail to produce results.

d. FonOff source told EmbOff that after July 5 Ohama committee meeting, concerned ministries were told produce meat with which to clothe committee's bony conclusions; considerable efforts will have to be made by ministries to bury "functional reversion" gracefully and on schedule. (CONFIDENTIAL)

4. Changes in Okinawa Draw Favorable Attention

a. Japanese press carried heavy coverage (including extensive photos) of implementation new Okinawan vessel flag, launching of new airline for inter-Ryukyus service, opening of new Naha office of Japan Emigration Service, and beginning new Japan-Okinawa reciprocal unemployment benefits program--all of which took place on July 1. (UNCLASSIFIED)

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b. Comment: Stories were factual, there was no commentary, and cumulative impression was one of marked demonstration US-Japanese co-operation on Okinawan affairs and rejoicing over restoration use of Rising Sun flag in Okinawa. (UNCLASSIFIED)

5. Diet Seats for Okinawa?

a. JSP, DSP and Komeito June 23 put into Lower House hopper draft bill providing for establishment of five Lower House seats and two Upper House seats to be filled by Okinawans when administrative rights revert to Japan. Taking up matter June 29 LDP Special Committee on Okinawa decided to draft bill to similar effect, obtain opposition support if possible, and submit it to current Diet session. Following day PriMin Office DirGen Toshio TSUKAHARA, replying to question in Upper House Okinawa Special Committee, stated that he "personally favors" writing Okinawa seats bill into law. On July 5 Chairman Shojiro KAWASHIMA called meeting of LDP Foreign Affairs Study Council, which decided LDP should co-sponsor opposition parties' June 23 draft. According press Kawashima said he hoped to obtain quick approval for co-sponsorship proposal from LDP Policy and Executive Boards and, if possible, submit joint draft to Diet during week of July 10. However, following day LDP SecGen Takeo FUKUDA put brakes on by saying party has not yet made any official decision on matter. Adding that question must be studied "very carefully" because it related to legal status of Okinawa, Fukuda said matter will be discussed by party's Executive and Policy Boards as well as other top GOJ/LDP leaders after FonMin Miki returns from Bangkok ASPAC session. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Discussing proposal for Okinawa Diet seats with EmbOffs July 6, new head of LDP Special Okinawa Committee Ken YASUI said LDP convinced it "politically not possible" to oppose joint opposition draft bill for creation of Okinawan seats to be filled after reversion. (CONFIDENTIAL)

c. Comment: Fukuda's call for "careful study" of question by LDP leadership suggests LDP position not nearly as clear as Yasui indicated. Since LDP support essential for Diet passage of bill, Fukuda has left door open for delays, which increasingly important as Diet nears scheduled July 21 close. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

6. DSP Delegations to Visit Soviet Union, Europe, Okinawa

a. Newly elected Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) Chairman Nishimura, in press conference in Osaka July 5, said DSP plans to send several missions abroad this year. Press quoted Nishimura as saying discussions with Soviets

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from Tokyo

were under way to have former DSP Chairman Nishio lead group to Moscow, probably in September, and that later in fall DSP International Affairs Director Sone will visit West Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, India, Israel and Arab League. Nishimura said Nishio hoped to see Premier Kosygin and other high Soviet government officials and would urge them to cooperate in peaceful settlement of Vietnam war. Nishio also plans to discuss Siberian development and promotion of Japan-Soviet friendship. Sone mission reportedly intended to promote DSP ideas on nuclear disarmament and equal access all nations to peaceful development atomic energy (Weeka 25, Item 3). Nishimura also said DSP considering sending delegation to Okinawa sometime this summer. Nishimura announced DSP would make efforts to distinguish itself as opposition party both in international and domestic spheres.

b. Comment: DSP, under new Nishimura leadership, can be expected to vigorously attempt to distinguish its moderate policies from those of Liberal Democratic Party in order to avoid stigma of "second conservative party" placed on it by Socialist Party Chairman Sasaki (Weeka 11, Item 3). Nishio mission reflects DSP leaders' belief that they should not be left out of what they consider "thaw" in cold war between US and USSR, and desire to discuss Siberian development reflects DSP assessment of growing interest of Japanese business community in expanding Soviet trade. DSP Okinawa mission is political necessity in light of recent Komeito mission (Weeka 25, Item 6) and planned visit by JSP SecGen Narita in September. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

7. Sohyo Leaders to Visit North Vietnam, USSR, Western Europe

a. Sohyo, Japan's four-million member labor federation which has taken strong anti-US stand on Vietnam, announced this week that it will send four-man mission to North Vietnam in mid-July. Sohyo President Toshikatsu HORII told EmbOff that visit is response to Hanoi invitation and that mission, to be headed by Sohyo Executive Board member Jiichiro KOIKAWA, will carry money, and possibly supplies, contributed by Sohyo member unions for donation to North Vietnamese. (Press reported this week that Sohyo-affiliated Iron and Steel Workers Federation had delivered to the South Vietnamese Embassy in Tokyo approximately \$450 for donation to victims of the Vietnam War.)

b. Horii, in same conversation, indicated he had accepted long-standing invitations from ICF TU, WFTU, and German DGB, the Swedish LO and the USSR's Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU), and in October will visit Brussels, Prague, Dusseldorf and Stockholm, as well as observe Moscow celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

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c. Comment: While joint communique extremely critical of US may well result from Sohyo team's visit to Hanoi, Horii indicated he had no intention of signing any such documents during this trip. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

8. Sato Fills LDP Committee Posts

a. Press reported PriMin Sato appointed Naka FUNADA as Chairman of LDP Discipline Committee and Saburo CHIBA as Chairman of Party's Discipline Investigation Committee. Funada is former speaker, Lower House of Diet. Chiba has served as Chairman of LDP Constitutional Research Committee. Both men presently serving as members Lower House of Diet. Both committee chairmanships were vacated by the death of Ichiro KIYOSE on June 27, 1967. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Replacement of 82 year old Kiyose in LDP disciplinary committees by more vigorous representatives of pro-Sato factions, will strengthen Sato's hand against maverick elements of LDP. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

9. Fifth Komeito Convention

a. Some 1100 delegates gathered in Tokyo July 3 for three-hour Komeito convention in preparation for 1968 Upper House elections. Following glowing report on party's election successes to date and announcement of some minor shifts in party's bureaucracy, Komeito Chairman Yoshikatsu TAKEIRI, following Soka Gakkai President Daisaku IKEDA's May 3 lead (Week 18, Item 3), introduced party's 14 Upper House contenders in 1968. Five candidates will compete in local constituencies and remainder in national constituency. Lower House member Koshiro ISHIDA then coupled explanation of party's support for government's pending political funds control bill with stiff opposition to proposed small district election system; Policy Chairman Kazuhiro SUZUKI stressed necessity of party expansion, especially in rural areas. Komeito SecGen Junya YANO, outlining Komeito policy for remainder of 1967, generally urged vague "middle-of-the-road solution" for both international and domestic issues. But Yano did point up complexity of Okinawa and Security Treaty questions and called for supra-partisan political approach on basis of Japanese national consensus. Slogans, Yano added at post-convention press conference, were no substitute for concrete consideration of Asian situation, Japanese security needs, etc. Regarding Okinawa specifically, Yano rejected all "incomplete" reversion proposals as unrealistic. On other hand complete reversion also impossible now given present Far East situation, dependence of Okinawan economy on US bases and lack of unified Japanese policy and "blueprint" for reversion. Thus, Yano said, Japan should strive to improve

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economic well-being of Okinawan inhabitants while attempting to work out supra-partisan plan for complete reversion in future. In closing address, Chairman Takeiri predicted that Komeito would be leading opposition party in 1977 with 140 Lower House seats and 70 Upper House seats. When pressed by reporters for more precise timetable at post-convention press conference, Takeiri "guessed" party would hold 40 Lower House seats after next general election and 70 after following election. Estimate of 140 seats in 1977, Takeiri said, based on assumption of 10 million Soka Gakkai family units.

b. Comment: Noteworthy that Komeito leadership chose to stress "middle-of-road" approach throughout July 3 session in contrast to attempt at February convention to project "reformist" image. By way of explanation Komeito source stated that "reformist" posture was essential election tactic before April unified local elections but no longer necessary. Fuzzy notions such as "world nationalism" and "Buddhist democracy" remained convention staples but, insofar as party's policy statements recognized complexity of Okinawa and Security Treaty issues and need for hard thought, Komeito leadership appears considerably more realistic at present than that of other opposition parties. Takeiri's prediction that Komeito would be leading opposition party in 1977, aside from "making news", probably designed to offset rumored disappointment within party following announcement that only 14 candidates would stand in 1968 Upper House election. Heavy hand of party leadership reflected throughout convention, and there no indication of factions or interest in seeking support of non-Soka Gakkai members. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

PSYCHOLOGICAL

10. Media Reaction to PriMin's ROK Visit

a. Japanese media attention to diplomatic and ceremonial events in Seoul over July 1-2 weekend focussed almost entirely on PriMin Sato's activities, with only passing reference to Park inaugural. Press displayed most interest in outcome of Sato-Park and Sato-Humphrey talks, which were judged politically meaningful and seen laying groundwork for later S. E. Asian and U. S. trips by Sato.

b. Initial comment June 30 echoed Japanese opposition parties' charges by expressions of concern that talks with ROKG and 4-power talks might get Japan enmeshed with "anti-Communist set-up in Asia. Nevertheless, most papers looked for Sato visit to improve mutual understanding with ROK.

c. Following Sato-Humphrey talks, press commented that meeting had helped lay groundwork for Sato visit to US in fall. Several attached special

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significance to agreement that "Bonin-Okinawa reversion" would be "main topic" of Sato's fall talks in Washington with US leaders. In July 3 edition of Yomiuri, correspondent Watanabe reported from Seoul that "Vice President Humphrey's detailed explanations of US-Soviet summit talks are seen furnishing Japan with valuable data to take into account in developing her future Asian diplomacy."

d. Mainichi editorial July 4 saw "great significance" in opening up "new era in Japan-ROK relations, banishing past awkwardness," and commended PriMin for avoiding any commitments to "anti-Communism based on force." Tokyo Shimbun editorial same day saw Sato-Humphrey talks creating "possibility of early developments in Okinawan issue this year."

e. Comment: Switch in tone of press comment from initial negative or anxious slant on Sato visit to positive evaluation of results represented significant achievement for PriMin and may have helped undercut any public impact from opposition parties' subsequent attacks on PriMin in Diet.  
(UNCLASSIFIED)

GP-3

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POL: RFPfeiffer  
REArmstrong  
CTBleha  
WTBreer  
RMImmerman

ARMA:LtCol JRMars

USIS:HLBurleson

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b. In other Diet related matters: Cabinet July 11 shelved proposed amendment to school education law aimed at ending anti-Japan instruction in North Korea-affiliated schools in Japan. Surprise LDP cloture motion in July 12 Lower House Social and Labor Affairs Committee considering health insurance law amendment (Weeka 26, Item 3) provoked third physical clash of current session between LDP and opposition committee members. However, LDP backed down following day, referring matter to Diet policy chairmen for further discussion. Sluggish debate on election funds control bill continued in Lower House committee. Prospects for establishment of "residual" Okinawa Diet seats (Weeka 27, Item 5) during current session appears bleak after series of week-long negative comments by PriMin and others. (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: Passage of defense bills will have only minimal effect on Japanese defense posture. According press and FonMin sources, increase in authorized slots will open way for promotion of many deserving officers and contribute greatly to maintenance of high service morale. Extended retirement ages will have similar effect, possibly allowing many officers to retire at higher grades. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

2. Matsumoto Trip to US and Possibly Soviet Bloc

a. Asahi Shimbun reported July 11 that Japan Socialist Party decided to send mission to US headed by International Affairs Director Shichiro MATSUMOTO in order to convey JSP positions on Vietnam and Okinawa to high USG officials (including Secretary Rusk and Ambassador Harriman), and leaders of AFL-CIO and US anti-Vietnam war movement. Asahi article speculated that Matsumoto mission to Washington--like impending visits of JSP Chairman Sasaki to Hanoi and SecGen Narita to Okinawa (Weeka 26, Item 5)--is intended to "take initiative away" from PriMin Sato on Okinawa issue, which Asahi believes to be major item on PriMin agenda for Washington talks this fall.

b. July 13, Mainichi repeated substance of Asahi article, adding that JSP considering extending Matsumoto mission's itinerary to include attendance at Socialist International Council meeting scheduled for mid-October in Zurich, and European countries and Soviet Union. Mainichi said visits to Bloc countries were requested by Bloc Tokyo Embassies since Chairman Sasaki unable to accept visit invitations. (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Matsumoto told EmbOff that SecGen Narita leaked story of Washington mission to Asahi in order to test internal JSP and public reaction

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to idea. Matsumoto said reaction was favorable and mission would go to US but no decision had been made on European itinerary. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

d. Comment: JSP trips to Hanoi, Okinawa and Washington undoubtedly reflect party's desire to promote its domestic campaigns on Vietnam and Okinawa issues, and also to compete with announced visits of PriMin to South Vietnam and US this fall. In latter context Embassy feels JSP will come out poor second. Internally, pro-Peking group in Sasaki faction of JSP torpedoed Sasaki trip to Moscow and Eastern Europe by demanding trip to Peking too. No faction opposes Sasaki Hanoi trip because all agree with JSP support for North Vietnam, but Mainichi report, stating JSP considering extension of Matsumoto's trip to Soviet Bloc countries, may be second trial balloon to test whether there is need to balance trip to US with visits to socialist countries. (CONFIDENTIAL)

3. . Demonstration Near Diet Thwarted Again

a. Reinacting month-old script (Week 24, Item 2), joint Sohyo/Churitsuroren "Spring Struggle Council" July 8 filed suit with Tokyo District Court to permit July 11-12 demonstrations in front of Diet building after Tokyo Metropolitan Public Safety Commission (PSC) had changed Council's proposed route. Court July 10 set aside PSC route modification leaving demonstrators free to march past Diet building. Following day PriMin Sato, again acting under authority of Administrative Procedure Code, took exception forcing court to rescind decision and demonstrators used PSC approved alternate route. Once again HomMin Sensuke FUJIEDA and JusMin Isaji TANAKA urged law prohibiting demonstrations in Diet area, but PriMin Sato, speaking to July 13 Lower House plenary session, stated LDP had no intention of legally restricting demonstrations in Diet vicinity.

b. Small, leftist Peoples League for Safeguarding Constitution, whose Diet march-past prevented by Sato's June 9 action, filed one million yen damage suit with Tokyo District Court July 8 for "mental anguish" in connection with incident. According press League will argue that PriMin's action violated "independence of judiciary". (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: Concerned with unruliness of left-of-JCP student groups and potential buildup of demonstrations as 1970 nears, GOJ/LDP seem determined to prevent Diet vicinity demonstrations despite stiff protests from opposition parties and considerable press criticism. As attempt to

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pass law prohibiting such demonstrations would invite protracted Diet squabble, Sato appears likely to continue to use power under administrative code to prevent demonstrations near Diet whenever necessary. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

4. Reaction to Second ASPAC Meeting

a. Japanese media gave generally positive treatment to results of second ASPAC meeting, commenting that Japanese positions adequately reflected in final communique. Treating main points of communique in considerable detail, tenor of meeting generally described as success of moderates (Malaya, Japan) over hard-liners (ROK, GRC), which increases possibility of enlarged participation in ASPAC by other countries in region. Miki theme of coexistence with China received largest press play, as some observers purportedly saw "difference" between Miki and Sato attitudes on China. Comment ceased, however, after Sato statement that he and FonMin agreed. Paragraph on Vietnam in final communique attracted little attention. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Media generally reflected satisfaction that ASPAC, under Japanese prodding, continues to move away from militant anti-communism. FonOff officials also expressed FonMin satisfaction with ASPAC results, adding that no one in GOJ is critical of outcome. (CONFIDENTIAL)

PSYCHOLOGICAL:

5. Kyodo Press Survey of Opinion on Communist China

a. Kyodo Press conducted public opinion poll on Communist China June 24-25 using random sample of 3,000 Japanese 20 years of age or over, completing 2,400 interviews. Word "China" (Chugoku) was used in all questions. Main findings were as follows:

b. Answering questions testing knowledge of facts, 68% knew China under Communist regime, 54% knew Japan has no normal diplomatic relations with China, 64% knew about Sino-Soviet split, 54% knew China not in UN, 69% knew cultural revolution going on in China, and 80% knew China developing nuclear weapons. 40% of respondents claimed awareness of all six of above facts, while 14% were ignorant of all six facts.

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c. To question, "Do you like China?", responses were "Like" 10%, "Dislike" 25%, "Undecided" 49%, and "Don't know" or no answer 16%. To question, "Which one would you say you like, if you had to choose between China and USSR?", 16% chose China, 11% chose USSR, 2% said "both", 16% said they disliked both, 37% were undecided, and 18% said "Don't know" or gave no answer. Kyodo Research Office Chief said cross tabulation of respondents showed 11% of 49% "Undecided" on first question favored China in second question. Responses to second question, when broken down by age groups, showed that those in their 20's favored USSR over China by 19% vs. 9%, and that this preference shifted in favor of China in higher age groups, reaching maximum pro-China (22% vs. 7%) among those in their forties.

d. To question, "Is China threat to Japan's peace and security, or not", 24% answered yes, 21% said no, 27% were undecided, and 28% gave "other" or "don't know" replies. Another question was, "Japan and China do not have formal diplomatic relations, but what do you think about normalizing diplomatic relations between Japan and China?" 34% wanted normalization "as early as possible", 27% said there is "no need for rushing" normalization, 3% said "no need for any diplomatic relations", 2% gave "other answers, and 34% said "don't know". (UNCLASSIFIED)

e. Comment: Kyodo Press sampling technique for this poll was standard two-stage random sample; but resulted in under-weighting of 20-30 age group which occurs in most Japanese polls because young people are so active and mobile. Question wording was not totally free of bias and may have affected responses to some questions. Use of name "China" rather than "Communist China" (Chukyo), which is commonest current usage in news media, could also have made small percentage differences in responses. (UNCLASSIFIED)

GP-3

JOHNSON / *hmp*

*TS*  
POL: Tbleha:jl 7/14/67  
HLevin  
RFPfeiffer  
WTBreer *TS*

USIS:HLBurleson *TS*

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1967 JUL 25 AM 9 32			POLITICAL			
1. JCP Celebrates 45th Anniversary and Breaks with Chicoms			a. JCP Chairman Sanzo NOSAKA July 15 addressed two thousand party delegates gathered in Tokyo to celebrate 45th anniversary of JCP founding. As anticipated Nosaka saved harshest criticism for "group of leaders" in CCP indulging in "extreme leftist opportunism". He also laid blame for confusion in Japan-China friendship movement on HICOMRY/USARYIS(7TH PSYOP GP), HONG KONG, KOBE-OSAKA, MOSCOW, NAGOYA, NAHA, PRAGUE, SAIGON, SAPPORO, SEOUL, TAIPEI, WARSAW, BUCHAREST			
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Drafted by: POL (see last page)			Contents and Classification Approved by: POL:TWAINSWORTH			
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Peking's "hostile, destructive" attitude. Peking's advocacy of united front against US and Soviet Union also "harmful". In conclusion, Nosaka lashed out at JSP for latter's recent support of Mao-lining, anti-JCP Orthodox Japan-China Friendship Association, which Nosaka described as meek acceptance by JSP of Peking's "improper intervention" in Japanese affairs.

b. JCP received warmest greetings from North Korea Workers Party which praised JCP independent stand and noted "marked rise" of JCP's international position. Messages from Lao Dong Central Committee, Viet Cong and Cubans, none of which commented on JCP independent position, also given prominent play. Chicoms ignored anniversary, and carefully worded message from Soviets lumped together with East European messages. Brief Romanian message extended warmest greetings, but confined praise to role of JCP in Japan.

c. JCP Central Committee (CC) July 17 ordered its Peking representative Ichiro SUNAMA and Peking Akahata correspondent Junichi KONNO to return to Japan immediately (Tokyo 399). According to July 19 Akahata, recall came after four days of progressively harsh harassment of two by Chicoms. In announcing CC decision July 18, JCP Presidium member Tomio NISHIZAWA laid full blame for situation at CCP door. Nishizawa said CCP's "unjust and insulting treatment" of Sunama and Konno made fulfillment of their Peking duties impossible and constituted "impermissible direct attack on JCP". Sankei report from Peking July 19 stated "Japanese revolutionary left wingers in Peking" had put up wall papers demanding Sunama and Konno get out of Peking. (UNCLASSIFIED)

d. Comment: Effect of CC decision to recall Peking representatives is to break JCP's formal relations with CCP. Decision comes after nearly year and half of public differences between parties and roughly six months of increasingly bitter public exchanges. Circumstances of JCP action suggests it had probably decided beforehand to break with CCP. Although Chicom harassment in Peking provided provocation for break, likely Chicom activities in Japan weighed more heavily in JCP decision. During recent past Chicoms have continued to support variety of violently anti-JCP dissident groupings here. There no indication yet that Soviets had hand in decision to break with CCP. Latter possibility cannot be ruled out, however, as JCP delegation reportedly had early July meeting with Russians in Sofia. (CONFIDENTIAL)

## 2. Sohyo Convention Opens

a. Sohyo's 34th regular convention opened in Tokyo July 19 for five-day run, attended by delegates of 65 member unions as well as representatives from seven non-communist Asian countries, ICFTU and WFTU. Keynote speech

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of Sohyo President Toshikatsu HORII, while stressing Sohyo's opposition to America's role in Vietnam and announcing plans for another Sohyo-led anti-Vietnam war "struggle" in October, placed most emphasis on need for Sohyo to increase organizing efforts, especially in the heavy chemicals industry (where Synthetic Chemicals Federation of Sohyo ex-President Kaoru OTA has suffered important union defections during past year) and to combat more vigorously rationalization and industrial reorganization efforts of Japanese "monopoly capitalism". Other speakers included JSP Chairman Kozo SASAKI, who urged Sohyo to continue support for JSP and to press Okinawa reversion issue; JCP Central Committee member Itaru YONEHARA, who sharply attacked thesis recently propounded by Postal Workers Chairman Takaragi that Japanese labor movement should be unified without communist participation; and Churitsu Roren President Yoshio SATO.

b. Draft Action Policy statement, more ideological in content than those of recent years, will be debated during last two days of convention and general expectation is that it will be adopted without major change. (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: Horii recently told Embassy officer (Tokyo 340) that debate will be chief characteristic of this convention, with no major votes to be taken (no election of officers this year). Nature and volume of talk to be determined by dissident "mainstreamers" such as Ota and extreme left-wing "anti-mainstreamers". 1967 convention appears to be major effort of Sohyo leadership to maintain facade of unity by providing anti-mainstreamers with chance to let off steam in debate and to see cherished ideological slogans repeated in action policy without permitting adoption of concrete measures which might antagonize moderates. (CONFIDENTIAL)

### 3. Okinawa Issue Continues Active

a. Okinawa kept on front pages this week by Diet responses from GOJ policy-makers and by speculative July 15 (Tokyo 269) stories about alleged Embassy effort to push "Shimoda style" reversion (US return of Okinawa administrative rights in exchange for GOJ grant of use of bases and right to station nuclear weapons there). As week ended, LDP and opposition parties engaged in stiff negotiations about text of draft resolution which would summarize results of Lower House Okinawa Special Committee studies of Okinawa issue during current session. Special Committee decided without dissent to carry over into next session deliberation on draft legislation authorizing establishment of Diet seats to be held in reserve for Okinawa for time when administration rights returned to Japan.

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b. More interesting Diet responses included answer in July 14 Lower House Budget Committee in which PriMin Sato (according press versions) said Okinawan reversion could not be effected as long as present situation in Vietnam continues. Entire exchange emerged in divergent forms in various press accounts and press did not pick up statement for any extensive comment. There was also considerable press confusion about reply made by FonMin Miki at Lower House Special Okinawan Committee session of July 19. Responding to insistent Socialist questioning about alleged necessity of amending Article III of Peace Treaty under which US holds administrative rights in Okinawa, FonMin said GOJ "would like to have Okinawa returned along pattern followed at time return of Amami Oshima group". It clear from context that FonMin referring only to legal modalities of return administrative rights (i. e., excluding necessity of revising Art. III and stating desirability of carrying out reversion by US-GOJ agreement). Some newspaper comment, however, implied that by referring to "Amami Oshima formula", Miki was setting up Amami Oshima precedent as desirable from point view substantive context of reversion agreement (Amami Oshima reverted in 1953). Actually, in separate exchanges Miki made clear that substantive content of US-GOJ agreement for reversion would be matter for future decision. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

c. Comment: As interest rises in Okinawa-Bonins issue in anticipation high-level GOJ-USG discussion this fall, GOJ has had to fight hard in Diet to maintain its room for maneuver on subject. Thus far GOJ spokesmen have managed to be rather successful in encouraging free debate and speculation on various formulae for Okinawan reversion. GOJ has not, however, committed itself to either acceptance or rejection of any one formula or any specific initiatives in fall talks. Nor has it given any hostages to public opinion in terms of estimates of likely outcome of fall talks. At same time, FonOff working level informally cautioned Embassy against reading too much significance, in terms of GOJ policy, into routine interpellations in Diet committees. (CONFIDENTIAL)

4. Ultra-Left Students Harass "Progressive" Governor

a. Some 50 left-of-JCP students July 17 staged sit-down strike at Tokyo Assembly Building. Strike occurred during Public Utilities Committee session (chaired by JCP representative) called to consider Tokyo Governor Minobe's long-term plan for improvement of metropolitan transportation system, involving fare increases. After police squads removed demonstrators from committee room, rock-throwing fracas occurred in front of building and one student was arrested. JCP, according press, sent about 100 of own student and union bully-boys to scene, apparently to counter ultra-left violence, but police action forestalled clash between groups.

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b. July 20 roughly 100 left-of-JCP students attempted to enter Municipal Assembly Building to protest committee deliberation of same issue. After being thrown back by police, students marched to city hall where they broke a number of glass doors. Again repulsed by police, students moved on to nearby railway station to stage protest rally. There police arrested 42 demonstrators. (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: Although student grouping not yet clearly identified, they appear represent portion of extreme left "action group" which closest thing Japan has to Red Guards. Irony that students protesting plan of JSP/JCP-supported governor, being considered by JCP chaired Public Utilities Committee; equally ironic that Minobe finds himself in position of passing transport system reforms almost identical to proposals of his conservative predecessor, which JSP and JCP then took lead in rejecting. Arrests following July 20 riot, most numerous since 1960 Security Treaty demonstrations, may reflect growing police concern over students' increasing irresponsibility and unpredictability. Clashes also likely to strengthen GOJ resolve to prohibit demonstrators in Diet vicinity (see Weeka 24, Item 2, and Weeka 28, Item 3). (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

5. Extraordinary Session Likely as Diet Ends

a. LDP SecGen Fukuda told press July 20 that government likely to call special one-month session of Diet when present extended session ends July 21, in order to assure passage of amendments to health insurance law (Weeka 26, Item 3). Press quoted "reliable sources" as saying Cabinet would approve special session at July 21 meeting. JSP reaction reportedly agreeable providing that political funds bill and special bill for compensating victims of carbon monoxide poisoning in mines also be debated in special session. Unlike extension of current Diet session, special session does not require Diet vote and attendant negotiations with opposition parties. Present Diet session had, by July 20, passed nearly 100 of 151 government bills on its agenda.

b. Last week of session saw flurry of action. Two bills amending Defense Agency and Self Defense Force laws became law when they were passed by Upper House in late evening July 20 (Weeka 28, Item 1). Still awaiting Upper House approval are bill to compensate repatriates for wartime property losses and basic law on public hazards. Both bills have support of all opposition parties except JCP and may pass on July 21, last day of session.

c. Press reported LDP and government agreed July 15 to set price paid to rice producers at ¥19,521 (\$54.22) per 150 kilos, or ¥1,644 (\$4.56) more than last year. Chief Cabinet Secretary Kimura told press GOJ will not raise

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consumers' rice price before October and that increase would be 14.4%. FinMin officials, however, told press increase was necessary before October and that more than 14.4% may be necessary to offset deficit caused by increase in producers' price. (UNCLASSIFIED).

d. Comment: Calling of special session is strong move by LDP designed to underline determination to pass public health insurance amendments, and if it materializes these special amendments likely to pass. GOJ also amenable to "carbon monoxide" bill (paragraph a) and reportedly will press for passage of amendments to minimum wage and unemployment insurance bills. Political contributions bill, however, still matter of controversy within LDP and prospects for passage not good. Opposition also likely to harass government on prospect of consumers rice price increase. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

6. FonMin Miki's Eastern Europe Trip

a. FonMin Takeo MIKI left Tokyo July 20 for Moscow where he will remain for five days. Other stops include Warsaw, Prague, Budapest and Bonn before returning to Tokyo August 6. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: FonMin source informed Embassy that only real business to be transacted consists of three bilateral problems with USSR: Northern islands, fisheries and civil air matters. Miki will also be prepared to exchange views with Russians and others to be visited on Communist China situation, NPT, Vietnam and Middle East. (CONFIDENTIAL)

7. Sato Cabinet Popularity Increases to 42.5%

a. Kyodo News Service July 16 announced its June public opinion poll showed Sato Cabinet popularity increased to 42.5%. Tabulated responses from random sample numbering 3000 showed that 42.5% supported Sato Cabinet, 29.2% did not, 21.9% didn't know, and 6.4% gave miscellaneous replies. Cabinet popularity is up 7.3% from March survey and slightly under December 1964 inaugural peak popularity of 46.9%. Cabinet popularity has shown steady rise from predissolution December 1966 low of 25.1%. Kyodo suggested business recovery, large summer bonuses and lack of suitable Sato successor as reasons for increase in Cabinet's popularity.

b. Same survey showed parties' popularity, compared with March poll, as follows: LDP up 0.2% to 45.5%; JSP up 0.1% to 24.8%; DSP up 1.7% to 6.3%; Komeito up 0.3% to 3.6%; and JCP down 0.5% to 1.1%. (UNCLASSIFIED)

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LabAtt:RMimmerman

NavA:Lcdr Strickland

USIS:HLBurleson

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ACTION				DEPARTMENT OF STATE		POL 2 / JAPAN	
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ARA	EUR	FE	<p>TO : Department of State</p> <p>INFO : BANGKOK, CINCPAC, CINCPACAF, CINCUSARPAC, CINCPACFLT, COMNAVMAIRIANAS, COMUS/J, DA/ODCSOPS, DA/DUSA, DA/OAST/ISA/Halperin, FUKUOKA, HICOMRY, HICOMRY/POLAD, HICOMRY/USCAR, HICOMRY/USARYIS(7TH PSYOP GP), HONG KONG, KOBE-OSAKA, MOSCOW, NAGOYA, NAMA, SAIGON, SAPPORO, SEOUL,</p> <p>FROM : Amembassy TOKYO</p> <p>SUBJECT : JOINT WEEKA NO. 3</p> <p>REF :</p>				
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ARMY	CIA	NAVY	<p>1. Extraordinary Diet Session Opens</p> <p>2. Miki-Kosygin Talks</p> <p>3. Democratic Socialist Party Policy on Okinawa</p> <p>4. Sohyo Convention Ambitious on Labor Unity</p> <p>5. Mainichi Report of Ryukyu Opinion Poll</p>				
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POLITICAL							
1. Extraordinary Diet Session Opens							
a. Shortly before extraordinary Diet session closed July 21, it passed law to compensate victims of carbon monoxide poisoning in mines. (Weeka 29, Item 5) However due to opposition parties' disagreement, health insurance bill failed of passage and GOJ/LDP leadership, as result of complex package deal with JSP SecGen, immediately announced intention to call extraordinary Diet session beginning July 27. Lower House Steering Committee chairmen July 25 agreed on 15-day extraordinary session extending to August 10. LDP SecGen Fukuda July 27 told newsmen conservatives hope to obtain passage of health insurance bill in Lower House by August 3, and made it quite clear LDP prepared to ram bill through if necessary. Meeting same day, JSP/DSP /							
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Komeito Diet Policy Committee chairmen promised joint opposition to health insurance bill, joint submission of new political funds control bill paralleling recommendations of Election Study Council, and joint opposition to any proposed extension of extraordinary session. JSP's Central Executive Committee, meeting July 27, agreed to call on Sohyo, Japan Medical Association, and other interested organizations for mass action outside Diet to block passage of health bill.

b. In related matter, PriMin Sato July 27 told 5th Election System Study Council that GOJ would not submit political funds control bill to current extraordinary Diet session, but that he would seek passage in "another Diet session in near future". Press interpreted this to mean possibly second extraordinary Diet session in fall or, more likely, December ordinary session. After listening to Sato's remarks, Election Council issued statement "regretting" funds bill had not passed in session which ended July 21 and called for prompt submission of a funds control bill based on Council's recommendations. Council also renewed its study of election district system, setting September target date for report on this question. (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: In private July 26 conversation with EmbOff, LDP Diet Steering Committee Vice-Chairman said there little likelihood that extraordinary Diet session would go smoothly. As ruling party, LDP compelled to pass unpopular health insurance bill for budgetary reasons. Having called extraordinary Diet session for this purpose and publicly announced determination to do so, conservatives in no position to back down. Opposition parties' promise to block bill sets stage for head-on clash, but JSP is believed committed to abstain from physical obstruction. At same time, opposition parties aim at making further political capital out of their advocacy of political funds control bill before conservatives can link bill with small constituency election system, a combination which DSP and Komeito, even more than JSP, would oppose strongly. Likely that conservatives will be successful both in passing health bill and ignoring funds control issue, but not without opening themselves to criticism from public and press. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

## 2. Miki-Kosygin Talks

a. Mass media reaction to FonMin Miki's talks in Moscow focused on reported July 22 remark of Premier Kosygin that Japan and Soviet Union should work through diplomatic channels to conclude "something in temporary form" if peace treaty continued too difficult. Remark was widely interpreted in Japanese press and political circles as hint Soviets willing to talk about return to Japan of northern islands of Kunashiri, Habomai, Etorofu and Shikotan. In press conference Chief Cabinet Secretary Kimura emphasized

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fact that Kosygin's remark unclear and that probability and timing of PriMin Sato visit to Soviet Union next fall, suggested by Soviets, depends on clarification Kosygin remarks. Mainichi dispatch from Moscow July 25 quoted Miki as saying follow up of Kosygin proposal would take place after he returns to Tokyo and consults with PriMin and other political leaders. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Press has been cautious in interpreting Kosygin's cryptic remark, noting Soviet qualification at time of 1960 US-Japan Security Treaty controversy of offer to return Habomai and Shikotan, and present Soviet interest in using northern islands issue to strain US-Japan relationship on Okinawa-Bonins reversion issue. Newspapers also noted relationship between reversion of Southern Kuriles and territorial issues between Soviets and Eastern European countries. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

### 3. Democratic Socialist Party Policy on Okinawa

a. July 24 Tokyo Shimbun article reported DSP Chairman Nishimura has decided to restate DSP Okinawa policy because of growing belief in US that return of Okinawa before 1970 in best interest of both countries, and if consensus on subject can be developed in Japan, DSP could cooperate with GOJ negotiations on issue. Article describes Nishimura policy as (1) reaffirming basic DSP stand calling for complete reversion administrative rights and rejecting reversion with nuclear bases; (2) giving reversion administrative rights precedence over base issue with US relinquishing administrative rights while base question reserved for subsequent US-Japan negotiation; (3) postponing negotiations on Okinawan bases until Japanese public can consider issue in context of revising Security Treaty along DSP lines restricting stationing of US forces in Japan to emergencies; in meantime Okinawan bases would fall under present US-Japan Security Treaty, including provisions for prior consultation. Article says Nishimura hopes to urge DSP views on PriMin Sato before Sato visits US, and that Nishimura will go to Okinawa in mid or late August to strengthen relations between DSP and Okinawa Socialist Masses Party, and encourage Okinawan reversion movement in order to influence "Japan-US negotiations" (presumably reference to PriMin's visit to US). (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. DSP International Affairs Committee Chairman Eki SONE told EmbOff news-story was leak of intra-party discussion aimed at filling gap in DSP Okinawa policy, which up to now has ignored status of bases on assumption reversion not likely in foreseeable future, and that discussion precipitated by Shimoda statements (cf. Weeka 26, Item 1) and speculation Okinawa will be major topic during Sato visit to Washington. August 9 CEC meeting will probably reach discussion on Nishimura trip and on DSP Okinawa policy. Sone said latter decision likely to be along lines of Tokyo Shimbun story. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

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c. Comment: DSP cannot publicly abandon opposition to nuclear bases but new element in Nishimura "restatement" of Okinawa policy seems to be that reversion on terms agreeable to national consensus could be acceptable to DSP even without concurrent solution of Okinawa base problem along line advocated by DSP. DSP emphasis on "national consensus" contrasts with JSP-JCP efforts to use Okinawa issue as focus of anti-American "peace" and anti-Security Treaty campaigns. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

4. Sohyo Convention Ambiguous on Labor Unity

a. Sohyo's 34th regular convention ended July 22, one day earlier than expected, after adopting without major change action policy emphasizing class struggle and other Marxist doctrine (Tokyo 340). Convention, however, eliminated all reference in action policy to socialist education for workers, because of former Sohyo President Ota's strong opposition on grounds that such education was function of political parties.

b. Highlight of convention was closing day debate on issue of whether unified Japanese labor movement should cut ties with Japan Communist Party. Action policy deliberately skirted issue by calling for joint struggles (in which JCP participates) to achieve "deepened sympathy and mutual understanding among all workers." Most delegates, however, feared organization split might result from showdown vote between opposing theory of Postal Workers Chairman Takaragi, specifically excluding communists, and that of Ota, calling for unity of all working class organizations. Vote was avoided by adoption of resolution submitted by Metal Mine Workers Chairman Yukitaka HARAGUCHI urging 1) promotion of joint struggles by various national centers on concrete issues such as wages and hours; 2) "no-raiding" agreement between rival labor organizations, and emphasizes organizing unorganized workers; 3) mutual recognition of political differences separating national centers; and 4) exclusion of political party intervention in or domination of union affairs. Takaragi and Ota supporters both hailed statement as vindicating their respective concepts of labor unification. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

c. Comment: Convention debate clearly showed Sohyo racked by considerable disunity, as well as discontent inspired chiefly by recent drop in membership. In addition to customary recriminations exchanged between mainstream and anti-mainstream factions, private sector unions criticized dominance of Sohyo policy by public enterprise group (Korokyo), and within private sector sharp differences arose over attitude toward IMF-JC.

d. Deletion of paragraphs on socialist education, pet theme of Sec Gen Iwai, reportedly intended as rebuke by Ota supporters to Iwai for violating precedent in not consulting with them before drafting action policy.

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e. Adoption of Haraguchi compromise does not solve long-pending issue of Sohyo relationship with JCP, which will certainly continue to be major issue in Sohyo. (CONFIDENTIAL)

PSYCHOLOGICAL

5. Mainichi Report of Ryukyu Opinion Poll


a. July 23 Mainichi Shimbun reported findings of recent poll conducted in Ryukyu Islands by Ryukyu Shimpo with assistance of Mainichi pollsters. Poll conducted using 1,500-person sample, of which 1,063 interviews were completed. Major findings of poll:

On desire for reversion:

Immediate reversion	43.8%	
Reversion in stages	32.9	- 76.7% for reversion
Present status is best	8.6	
Become state of US	0.7	
Independence	0.1	
Don't know, no answer	13.9	
	100.0%	

b. Mainichi reported that sub-questions on manner of reversion brought out many permutations of this opinion picture. For instance, 11.6% want immediate reversion with bases while 24.6% want reversion with bases being removed. Mainichi said another question brought out that 75.5% of respondents expressed uneasiness about existence of bases. As to what Okinawans hope PriMin Sato will negotiate with USG leaders in coming fall visit, most frequently mentioned (58.3%) was total return of administrative rights to Japan, while second (24.3%) was removing restrictions on overseas travel by Okinawans. Next four, in order, were "Hasten solution of Vietnam problem" (18.4%), "Remove US bases from Okinawa" (12.3%), "Perfect social welfare of Okinawa" (11.9%) and "Increase US aid" (11.4%). (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: While sampling and polling technique for this poll apparently were standard, Mainichi did not give question wording used, so that no meaningful evaluation is possible of degree of bias built into questions. Total of 76.7% in favor of one form or another of reversion is somewhat higher than that (69%) found by June poll by Jiji Press pollsters. (UNCLASSIFIED)

  
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TO : Department of State  
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HICOMRY/USCAR, HICOMRY/USARYIS (7TH PSYOP GP), HONG  
KONG, KOBE-OSAKA, MOSCOW, NAGOYA, NAHA, SAIGON,  
SAPPORO, SEOUL, TAIPEI, TEL AVIV  
DATE: August 5, 1967

FROM: Amembassy TOKYO  
SUBJECT: JOINT WEEKA NO. 3702

REF :

1. PriMin Addresses Extraordinary Diet Session
2. Lower House Scene of Clashes Over Health Insurance Bill
3. Okinawa Advisory Committee Expands Scope
4. US News on "Pullback to the Marianas"
5. Yomiuri Raises Okinawa Issue to High Pitch
6. Steel Workers Convention Endorses Proposal for United Labor Movement Excluding JCP
7. Three Anti-A-Bomb Conventions
8. Members of JSP Mission to Hanoi Announced

## POLITICAL

1. PriMin Addresses Extraordinary Diet Session

a. PriMin Sato July 28 in policy addresses to both Lower and Upper House plenary sessions stated GOJ would seize every opportunity to help bring about peaceful Vietnam settlement, called upon parties concerned in Vietnam to make renewed efforts for peace, and reiterated intention to submit political funds control bill to future Diet session. Responding to Lower House interpellator July 29, PriMin said he "would not mind" going to Hanoi if trip would help bring about peace in Vietnam.

Group 3

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Two days later, however, PriMin told Upper House interpellator there "no real prospect" of his going to Hanoi as trip would not contribute to peace. In other July 29 responses Sato said his scheduled Saigon visit would not lead to GOJ cooperation with South Vietnam war effort and described return of Okinawa to Japan as "most important" of all US-Japan questions. In July 31 Upper House response to question whether he would use occasion of SVN visit to get US to stop bombing NVN, PriMin according press said purpose of visit SVN and US was to search for peaceful settlement VN; he thought bombing cessation was one lead toward this, but at same time North should halt infiltration of South. Japan, he said, already had outstanding request to both sides for ceasefire, but regrettably without results. PriMin also indicated that anticipated election district revision proposal would not be coupled with funds control bill in future Diet submission.

b. Comment: PriMin Sato's comments on Vietnam seemed designed to emphasize that GOJ desires to contribute in any possible way to Vietnam peace effort rather than any real change in GOJ view of situation. PriMin seemed careful not to go beyond US position on Vietnam. For example, his initial suggestion that he would be willing to visit Hanoi went no further than President Johnson's offer to meet "anywhere, any time" for cause of peace. Also PriMin statement on asking US to cease bombing of North was carefully linked with necessity to halt infiltration of South. At same time, PriMin sought to reduce Japanese fears that continued US bombing of North and troop increases might somehow lead to Japanese involvement in larger war and, in particular, that his scheduled Saigon visit could lead to Japanese cooperation in South Vietnamese war effort and loss of eligibility, however theoretical, as eventual mediating force. In this context PriMin called attention to fact that FonMin Miki concurrently urging Soviet and East European efforts to facilitate Vietnam peace and sought to portray his own Southeast Asian trip as facet of GOJ endeavor to assist in Vietnam peace settlement.

c. PriMin's implied promise not to link political funds control bill with election district reform, while taking steam out of issue during current Diet session, runs contrary to reported desires of LDP SecGen Fukuda and other party members to combine two matters. Whether LDP has devised new strategy or whether promise will be forgotten remains to be seen.

## 2. Lower House Scene of Clashes Over Health Insurance Bill

a. Over opposition parties' protests, LDP August 1 presented slightly revised health insurance bill to Lower House Social and Labor Affairs Committee. Revisions, aimed at placating objections of Japan Medical Association, included reduction in health insurance premium rates rise and increase in number of

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insured exempted from higher payment. Social and Labor Affairs Committee opened August 1 but forced to recess after scuffle between ruling party and opposition committee members. Late August 2 LDP forced committee passage of bill amid second scuffle. Following day, after failure of efforts to reach agreement among parties on scheduling of Lower House plenary debate, Speaker Ishii opened plenary session on own authority. Opposition began series of non-confidence motions and physical obstructions aimed at delaying proceedings, as session continued all night and into next day (to WEEKA time). (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Lower House thus finds itself caught up in most flagrant display of disregard for norms of parliamentary procedure since hot dispute over ratification of Japan-ROK Treaty in December 1965. Socialists must take major share of blame because of their standing tenet that physical obstruction of legislative proceedings is justifiable tactic if majority does not offer satisfactory minimum of concessions. SecGen Narita was known to have reached agreement with LDP at close of special session in July which included Socialist promise to abstain from physical obstruction in current extraordinary session. Criticism of this "deal" by DSP and Komeito which were not consulted, and circumstances within JSP whose members are eager to display militancy in advance of forthcoming convention, evidently prevented Narita from keeping his pledge. LDP engaged in equally blame-worthy tactics in committee hearings on bill August 2 when chairman accepted LDP motion to terminate debate while first opposition speaker had floor, even though LDP had promised that opposition would be permitted total of 13 speakers.

c. According press some genuinely angry scuffles occurred in plenary session night of August 3, but atmosphere during session during morning August 4 appeared relatively relaxed and humorous, although more like sports event between rival schools than parliamentary proceedings, while opposition dragged out vote on each procedural motion for hour or more.

d. Given Sato Administration commitment on issue embodied in calling extraordinary session specifically for its passage, and LDP determination not to yield to opposition strong-arm tactics, health bill will pass barring unforeseen external developments. Question of timing is critical to LDP tactics, with SecGen Fukuda feeling bill must go to Upper House by August 5 to insure passage by end of session August 10. Opposition, in addition to symbolic significance of delay in Lower House, perhaps still hopes to scuttle bill Upper House where Social and Labor Affairs Committee chaired by JSP member. However, LDP presumably planned to cope with this situation before proceeding as far as it has on issue.

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e. Potential effect of Diet disorder on public opinion appears far more important than what happens to health insurance bill. Leftist flaunting of parliamentary procedure on occasion of ROK Treaty and December 1966 sessions evoked adverse public and press reactions which probably contributed a good deal to JSP lack of success in January 1967 general election. In addition to likelihood of similar reaction this time, Socialist tactics, because they appear to stem from internal partisan considerations of little interest to general public, may well contribute to growing attitude that far-reaching reforms are necessary if parliamentary government in Japan is to have promising future. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

3. Okinawa Advisory Committee Expands Scope

a. Advisory Committee to PriMinOff DirGen, headed by Dr. Nobu-moto OHAMA, July 28 issued its study of possibility reversion to Japan of Okinawan administrative rights in field of education. Report falls into two parts. First asserts feasibility separate return of educational rights. Second lists possible actions to link Okinawan and Japanese education without outright reversion of educational administration. Committee thought "educational reversion" could be effected by having US Government declare its acceptance of GOJ responsibility for Okinawan educational administration and legislation followed by GOJ enactment of special law implementing Japanese educational legislation in Okinawa. Under Committee's plan, US would retain judicial authority concerning legal cases which might arise from this exercise of GOJ executive and legislative authority in Okinawa. Under latter heading, report urges GOJ devote more funds to aid for Okinawan schools, and press US for moves toward administrative arrangements, such as school districts and teachers' licenses, which would more closely parallel administrative practice in Japan.

b. After submission of report, old Ohama Committee was transformed into new "Discussion Council on Okinawa Et Cetera" (the "Et Cetera" presumably being reference to northern territories held by USSR) and upgraded to status of Cabinet advisory committee. With Dr. Ohama remaining as Chairman, membership was expanded to 16 through inclusion five new members who have special qualifications in fields of defense studies, economics and public affairs. New Council's mandate extends to consideration of Okinawa issue from all angles and will not be limited, as was its predecessor, to study of one particular modality. (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: Ohama report on functional reversion of educational administration universally interpreted as having formally shelved functional reversion proposal first given quasi-official support by former PriMinOff

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DirGen Kiyoshi MORI in August of last year. Close associate of Dr. Ohama told EmbOff it was hoped new committee could develop public consensus on practical initiatives open to Japan on Okinawa issue. This, source said, would require at least year, but it was hoped committee would develop "interim report" prior to PriMin's visit to US this fall. Judging from his performance as leader of previous committee, Ohama cannot be expected provide strong leadership and, in any case, he is now busy with planning for Tokyo "Universiade" sports festival. Committee membership is all conservative and LDP-connected. It will be of great interest to see whether new body leans toward support of basic initiatives for reversion recognizing nuclear role of US bases along lines suggested by Ambassador Shimoda or whether they seek develop new stop-gap proposals for implementation within framework US retention of administrative responsibility in Okinawa.  
(CONFIDENTIAL)

4. US News on "Pullback to the Marianas"

a. Press July 31 gave varying front and inside page coverage to wire-service reports of "US News and World Report" story saying top US military planners seeking approval for withdrawal US bases from Japan, Okinawa, and Philippines back to Marianas. Similarly, varying play given to denial following day by State Department and statement by Vice FonMin Ushiba that he had never heard from Americans either formally or informally that they considering any such move. Mainichi August 2 gave coverage to even more vigorous statements by "US Government sources" in Washington to effect that removal bases from Okinawa could not be imagined even as matter for consideration "five or six years from now". Same day Tokyo Shimbun <sup>carried</sup> suggestions by other "US Government sources" to effect that only practical US effort in Marianas would be construction backup secondary line of defense. Defense Agency sources were quoted in Yomiuri August 4 as skeptical of "US News" report and even wondering if it might not be US trial balloon to test real strength of Japanese attitudes toward reversion of Okinawa. There no editorial comment on report, but cartoonists had field day. While for most part refraining from direct comment on "US News" story (except for Yomiuri as noted Item 5), press worked references to it into other reporting as illustration of apparent breadth of USG "rethinking" on Okinawa.  
(UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Marianas story will no doubt increase GOJ desire to be fully briefed on all aspects US strategic thinking which bear on contribution made by bases in Japan and Okinawa. (CONFIDENTIAL)

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5. Yomiuri Raises Okinawa Issue to High Pitch

a. While there number of press articles related to Okinawa during week which prompted coverage in all papers (Items 3 and 4), Yomiuri made obvious effort to focus on subject, with top play being given to Okinawa stories in majority of week's morning issues. Yomiuri started highly emotional series called "Okinawa Awaits Light" and gave headline play to statement by Japanese consultant working on USCAR economic development study, Saburo OKITA, to effect that study would include section on prospects for Okinawan economy on hypothesis US bases removed. Yomiuri also only paper to carry full text of "US News" story (Item 4) and only paper to comment on it. In "Sidelight" essay column August 3 Yomiuri asserted that only Vietnam war had prevented US from taking earlier advantage development of Polaris to follow recommendations of Conlon Report and fall back to bases less exposed than those in Japan and Okinawa. Overall, Yomiuri thesis was that US considering all possibilities regarding Okinawa, including removal of bases, and GOJ should have self-confidence in preparing for this fall's high-level talks in Washington. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Ranking Asahi Shimbun staff member responsible for Okinawa coverage told EmbOff that in his professional opinion Yomiuri "peaking" on Okinawa too early, and that Asahi plans to delay coverage of emotional and human interest side of Okinawa issue until proximity of Washington talks heightens public interest a bit more. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

6. Steel Workers Convention Endorses Proposal for United Labor Movement Excluding JCP

a. Japan Postal Workers Union (Zentei) Chairman Fumihiko TAKARAGI's proposal to unify Japanese labor movement around principle of non-cooperation with JCP received its first endorsement from another Sohyo union this week, when 37th regular convention of 185,000-member Iron and Steel Workers Federation (Tekko Roren) adopted action policy urging insulation of Japanese labor movement from JCP by excluding latter from joint labor "struggles".

b. In addition, action policy adopted by Sohyo's second largest private enterprise union commits Tekko Roren to more active participation in expanded domestic activities of International Metalworkers Federation-Japan Council (IMF-JC)--no longer to be regarded as merely a channel to international labor contacts--and hedges on future collaboration with prefectural and regional Sohyo bodies by limiting joint struggles with them to purely economic issues.

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c. While declaring its opposition to political party intervention in or domination of Tekko Roren activities, action policy also endorsed collaboration with all "progressive" parties other than JCP but, departing from past action policies, stops short of naming JSP as its principal collaborator. (UNCLASSIFIED)

d. Comment: Convention refusal to designate JSP, specifically, as its favorite political party appears to give Federation's official sanction to de facto collaboration between Tokko Roren affiliates and DSP, which played important role in elections for Kita Kyushu mayor and Fukuoka governor earlier this year (A-43).

e. While press comments stressed that Tekko Roren has suddenly shifted "to the right", more likely explanation of significant departures in action policy is that moderate leadership of SecGen Yoshiji MIYATA overcame anticipated internal opposition to closer association with IMF-JC (A-76) and to dissociation from "ideology--first" line of Sohyo SecGen Iwai. Should Sohyo leadership reject Takaragi thesis out of hand or launch frontal attack on IMF-JC, withdrawal of Tekko Roren from Sohyo could well result. (CONFIDENTIAL)

#### 7. Three Anti-A-Bomb Conventions

a. Three anti-atomic-bomb organizations began separate annual gatherings with conventions in Tokyo to be followed by conferences in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Mass media coverage was moderate to light with television and English language press showing more interest than vernacular press. Press noted that in general number foreign delegates was low. Debate at all three conventions concerned with Vietnam war as well as nuclear disarmament.

b. LDP/DSP-sponsored Kakkin Kaiqi opened its Tokyo convention July 28. DSP Chairman Nishimura addressed meeting and message from Prime Minister Sato was read. Convention speeches and discussion centered on need to end nuclear testing, especially Pacific area Chinese and French tests. Kakkin Kaiqi Chairman Matsushita called Chinese hydrogen bomb test a threat to Asian nations and to world peace. He also appealed for peace talks in Vietnam. On August 1 Matsushita told press that Kakkin Kaiqi had rejected JCP-sponsored Gensuikyo's call for joint action to oppose nuclear weapons and for aid to Japanese atomic bomb victims. Convention resolutions called for abolition all nuclear weapons, peaceful use of atomic energy, and peace in Vietnam. First of three conventions, Kakkin Kaiqi received most extensive media treatment.

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from Tokyo

c. JCP-sponsored Gensuikyo opened its convention July 31. Press noted Justice Ministry refused entry to North Korean, North Vietnamese and Viet Cong representatives, but biggest splash was made by Cleveland Sellers of SNCC, who denounced "US imperialism" in pre-convention statement. Congratulatory messages from North Vietnam President Ho Chi Minh and North Korean Premier Kim Il-sung were read to convention, which denounced "US imperialism", urged support for North Vietnam, called for relief of Japanese atomic bomb victims and for abolition of all nuclear weapons.

d. JSP/Sohyo-sponsored Gensuikin convention opened August 1. Press coverage centered largely on dispute between British, Australian and New Zealand delegates and Bloc and Arab representatives over exclusion of Israeli delegate (invited June 12/Mid-East war) representing Israeli Peace Committee. Convention officials excluded Israeli to avoid controversy over their resolution to oppose Israel's "expansion of territory by force" and to call for Middle East peace along lines of Arab demands. Two British delegates walked out of August 2 committee meeting convened to discuss exclusion of Israeli delegate and press quoted Israeli delegate as saying he "regretted" Arab pressure on Gensuikin. Final plenary session August 3 marked by inability get unanimous approval of all convention resolutions because of refusal British delegates to accept Vietnam and Middle East resolutions, even though latter reportedly watered down. Convention declaration urged NPT and treaty for complete nuclear disarmament. Press noted that Soviets, although invited, did not send delegation. (UNCLASSIFIED)

e. Comment: Strongest impression of three conventions was lack of interest by Japanese public, and continuing downgrading of Gensuikyo and Gensuikin, at least, to undisguised mouthpieces for sponsoring political parties. Poor handling of Israeli delegate by Gensuikin embarrassed JSP/Sohyo sponsors, and totally eclipsed ostensible aim of meeting because of uproar over issue extraneous to anti-bomb movement. Most significant development concerning Gensuikin convention was Soviet decision not to attend, which press interpreted as Soviet desire for reconciliation with JCP; however, cavalier Soviet attitude contributed to sharp decline in Gensuikin's public image. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

#### 8. Members of JSP Mission to Hanoi Announced

a. Press quoted JSP spokesman July 29 as saying JSP Chairman Sasaki's Hanoi mission (Week 26, Item 5) would be reduced from seven to five members at request of North Vietnamese Government. Accompanying Sasaki will be JSP International Affairs Bureau Director Shichiro MATSUMOTO and staff member Chisato TATEBAYASHI, Publicity Bureau Director Torao TAKAZAWA, and CEC member Masamichi KIJIMA. (UNCLASSIFIED)

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


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b. Comment: Inclusion in Hanoi mission of Kijima, sole Eda-faction representative on CEC, is preconvention gesture by Sasaki to Eda faction, which has been urging JSP to pay more attention to Vietnam issue and less to teachings of Chairman Mao. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

  
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4		10	FROM : Amembassy TOKYO					
ARMY	CIA	NAVY	SUBJECT : JOINT WEEKA NO. 32					
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Action assigned  
 Action taken  
 Action completed  
 Action pending

August 11, 1967  
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POLITICAL

1. PriMin Sato Takes Reins on Okinawa Issue
  - a. Press reported August 9 that in session at his official residence on August 8, PriMin Sato had told FonMin Miki and some of his ranking advisors that he had made up his own mind on what to say to President Johnson about Okinawa this fall and that there was no need for FonOff to seek to staff problem. Subsequently, in press conference held later same day, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kimura was

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FORM 4-62 DS-323

Drafted by: POL (see last page)

Contents and Classification Approved by: POL:TWainsworth

Clearances:

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reported to have added gloss to effect PriMin had meant Okinawa issue is matter for "political" discussion between President Johnson and himself and that it would not be on agenda for FonMin's conversations with Secretary at EconCom in September. Kimura was also reported to have said PriMin's thoughts would, of course, be "consolidated" with views of Ohama Committee (Weeka 31, Item 3) and FonOff. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: PriMin's desire to play Okinawa hand close to his chest was indicated earlier by his reply to Diet interpellation July 31: "Although I will discuss problem of Okinawa and Bonins when I visit United States, I cannot clarify my concrete plans". PriMin obviously wants to dampen speculation both inside and outside governmental circles about likely outcome this fall's talks, and in particular to avoid growth in Japan of exaggerated expectations of concrete results. Issue is of such interest that it is doubtful if his tactics will be completely successful. Chief Executive Matsuoka was quoted in press as saying he is happy PriMin has made up his mind but will want to be told details of PriMin's thinking in course his visit to Tokyo August 11-18. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

## 2. Diet Disorders Over Health Insurance Bill

a. Opposition physical obstruction of Lower House procedure (Weeka 31, Item 2) continued to tie up Lower House for three days and two nights, in spite of efforts by Speaker Ishii to restore semblance of rationality. Night of August 5 Speaker proposed package including limiting controversial health insurance revisions to two years, arrangements (subject to legislation) which would give Speaker authority restrain excessive use of cloture in committees, maximum opportunity for minority parties take part in substantive debate. Centrist DSP and Komeito accepted this settlement and thereafter refrained from physical obstruction measures. JSP SecGen Narita, with backing of Chairman Sasaki, initially agreed to arrangement but rebellion of younger JSP Diet members of all factions forced reversal of acceptance (see Item 3). JSP (with JCP cooperation) tied up Lower House August 6 and morning August 7 with series of nonconfidence motions. Although Speaker began using his powers to reduce time consumed by JSP-JCP tactics of "cow-walk" (moving as slowly as humanly possible in walk-through voting procedure) and mass obstruction of rostrum, it took LDP several hours to dispose of each procedural motion. Conservatives accordingly made clear they would extend session beyond August 10 deadline to pass insurance bill. With press and public criticism of opposition tactics mounting, and in recognition that such tactics foredoomed to eventual defeat, Socialists reversed ground August 7 and abandoned physical resistance measures. Amended insurance bill passed Lower House evening August 7 and went to Upper House next morning.

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b. Upper House Committee, chaired by Socialist, took leisurely approach to starting deliberations and LDP August 10 voted eight-day extension of extraordinary session. (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: As result of what seems clearly to have been series of miscalculations and hasty moves on both sides, Lower House has been through most spectacular disorders and confusion since ratification of Japan-ROK Treaty in 1965. Insurance bill became symbol of determination and "psychological victory" for both sides and its handling took on significance out of proportion to intrinsic importance of measure. There may conceivably be further tense phase in latter stages of Upper House consideration, since Upper House conservatives are reluctant to take any measures which would make it appear that opposition freedom of debate being further restricted. However, decision to extend session only through August 18 (JSP convention begins August 19) suggests that some understanding on limit to length of debate has been reached.

d. JSP internal confusion stemming from issue (Item 3) has tended obscure indications that more liberal factions of LDP also seriously disturbed at own leadership's handling of issue. It appears unlikely that anti-Sato factions will get much mileage out of this issue in immediate attacks on Sato and SecGen Fukuda. However, many members even of moderate factions indicate concern over what they regard as abandonment of honest efforts at patient and educational negotiations with opposition. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

### 3. JSP Chairman and SecGen Resign

a. In surprise development JSP Chairman Sasaki and SecGen Narita submitted their resignations to the Central Executive Committee (CEC) when it overruled agreement between SecGen Narita and Lower House Speaker Ishii on procedure for handling controversial Health Insurance bill in Lower House (Item 2). CEC action prompted by refusal of Council of JSP Lower House members to approve compromise proposed by Ishii and accepted on behalf of party by Narita and Sasaki. Opposition in Council led by freshmen representatives elected in January. Unexpected resignation by Chairman and SecGen threw party into uproar.

b. Both Sasaki and Narita agreed to stay on until special party convention August 19 but insist that they will submit resignations to convention in order to take responsibility for rebuke by Diet members, and that they will not be candidates for reelection. Party now being run by triumvirate of vice-chairmen (Kono, leader of Kawakami faction, Katsumata, leader of

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Wada faction and Koichi YAMAMOTO of Sasaki faction). Special convention (which opens August 19) will assume importance of biennial regular convention because major purpose will be to elect new Chairman, SecGen and Central Executive Committee.

c. JSP CEC August 10 agreed, according press, on scenario for August 19-20 convention which included Sasaki and Narita delivering reports appropriate to their posts, designed, in press views, to obtain "vote of confidence" for them. (UNCLASSIFIED)

d. Comment: JSP sources attribute rebuke of leadership to misjudgment by Sasaki and Narita of extent of opposition to Health Bill revision by rank and file of JSP organization and by supporting organizations of JSP, and to buildup of discontent with Sasaki habit of disregarding Diet members in making party policy. Opposition to Sasaki and Narita in Council of Diet members strongest among freshmen members and cut across factional alignments, even including some members of Sasaki's faction.

e. Party activity now centering on pre-convention bargaining between factions over successorship of present leadership and makeup of new CEC. August 10 scheme for "vote of confidence" at convention, reportedly proposed to Sasaki faction top-heavy CEC by Sasaki henchman Koichi YAMAMOTO, drew angry reaction from anti-Sasaki groups in party. Mechanics of JSP conventions give Sasaki faction edge, but obvious effort to whitewash leaders, especially Narita, could backfire among JSP Diet members where anti-Sasaki groups hold slight majority. Both Sasaki and Narita reportedly determined to resign, but should Eda appear to be strongest candidate for position of Chairman, Sasaki likely to stand for reelection. Convention debate now likely to include serious consideration of declining JSP strength, particularly defeat in January general election, and how to create less ideological and more realistic platform in order to build more appealing public image for JSP. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

#### 4. JCP Representatives Leave Peking

a. According August 6 Akahata, JCP Peking representative Ichiryo SUNAMA and Peking Akahata correspondent Junichi KONNO left Peking August 4 arriving in Pyongyang same day. JCP Central Committee ordered pair to return Japan July 17 (Week 29, Item 1) but according Akahata, bureaucratic harassment in Peking delayed departure. Pair allegedly roughed up at Peking airport by "several thousand" Red Guards and some anti-JCP Japanese Peking residents on August 3, delaying departure until August 4 when scene reenacted. In prompt response Tokyo JCP spokesman described incidents as "unprecedented in history of international communist movement". After reportedly being met on arrival in Pyongyang by North Korean Workers Party representatives and North Vietnamese Charge, Sunama and Konno hospitalized there. Not yet known when pair will return Japan.

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b. Comment: Departure of Sunama and Konno from Peking signifies complete break in JCP-CCP official relations which have existed in variety of forms for more than 25 years. As all pro-JCP (i.e. current leadership) Japanese residents have now reportedly left Peking, JCP may be inclined to level guns on Chairman Mao himself. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

5. Anti-A-Bomb Conventions Wind Up

a. On heels of JCP-sponsored Gensuikyo preparatory gatherings (Week 31, Item 7), organization opened its Tokyo plenary August 4 with some 10,000 in attendance, including 25 foreign delegates from 11 mostly non-communist countries. Messages from North Vietnam President Ho Chi Minh, North Korean Premier Kim Il-sung, Viet Cong leader Nguyen Huu, and Laotian Prince Souphanouvong read to assembly. Speakers made predictable attacks on "US imperialism" and "resurgence of Japanese militarism", opposed Vietnam war, and called for return of Okinawa to Japan. Gensuikyo August 5-6 gathering in Hiroshima and August 8-9 meeting in Nagasaki occasioned virtually no comment in mass media.

b. JSP/Sohyo-sponsored Gensuikin opened its August 4-6 Hiroshima meetings with speeches by Hiroshima Mayor Setsuo YAMADA, JSP Chairman Sasaki and Sohyo Chairman Horii. According sketchy press reports, group plans to inaugurate "peace month" during autumn, and called for increased aid to A-bomb victims and return of Okinawa. Organization wound up this year's sessions with August 8-9 Nagasaki meetings. (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: Given past importance of anti-bomb movement and significance extending beyond Japan, this year's performance all in all rather pathetic. There no significant interest on part of Japanese press or populace, which have apparently given up hope for movement's reunification. Soviets, sensing possible difficulties with JCP, turned down Gensuikin invitation to attend. Chicoms, who not overly enthusiastic about attendance, received assist from GOJ as latter has not yet made decision on proposed delegation's Japan entry. Even sponsors of conventions were concerned with other matters of greater importance than anti-bomb movement. JSP compelled to shift attention to party internal matters (see Item 3), while JCP concentrated on anti-Chicom polemics over departure of party representative from Peking (see Item 4). Thus 13 years after its inauguration, formally organized Japan anti-A H-bomb movement has nearly passed into insignificance, offering nothing more than reflection of Japanese left's ideological tangles. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

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6. Diet Missions to Okinawa

a. Virtual procession of missions made up of ranking members of Japanese Diet are scheduled to visit Okinawa in near future. Formal requests for entry have been received from DSP for visit by delegation headed by SecGen Nishimura to arrive August 23 and from JSP delegation scheduled begin visit on September 5. In addition, delegation drawn from Lower House Special Committee on Okinawa reportedly plans visit August 28, and Upper House Special Committee also reportedly intends send mission in late September. According to press, Soichi USUI, LDP chairman of Lower House Committee, is pressing for GOJ approach to Soviets asking that Committee delegation be authorized to go to Southern Kuriles, which are claimed by Japan (UNCLASSIFIED).

b. Comment: With rising interest in Okinawa issue, all parties want to be able say they have given high-level attention to inspection actual conditions in Okinawa. DSP appears to be in process consideration of new policy statements which Mr. Nishimura may announce in Naha in effort achieve greater rapport with DSP's nominally fraternal party in Okinawa, the OSMP. JSP delegation may not include SecGen Narita who has resigned his post. Present plans call for Upper House member Kiichiro KIMURA to lead delegation, whose impact in Japan may be weakened by intra-party confusion. Because of GOJ disinclination associate Okinawa issue with matter Northern Islands, Usui idea for approach to Soviets may not be accepted by Government.  
(LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

7. Sohyo Delegation Returns from Hanoi

a. Sohyo Political Affairs Bureau Deputy Director Jiichiro KOKAWA returned August 6 with five-man Sohyo delegation from 10-day visit to North Vietnam and announced at airport press conference that Vietnamese General Federation Trade Unions (VGFTU) had requested Sohyo to take lead in forming Pacific Congress of Transport and Dockworkers Unions. Main objective of Congress would be disruption by protests, strikes and slowdowns of shipments war material to South Vietnam. Koikawa indicated Sohyo Executive Board would make final decision on matter. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Koikawa also stated that he had agreed to VGFTU requests that (1) Sohyo and "progressive" Japanese political parties help promote labor exchanges by pressuring Japanese government to permit entry VGFTU representatives into Japan and (2) Sohyo President HORII meet with VGFTU Vice Chairman NGUYEN Cong Hoa while both in Moscow for October Revolution anniversary celebrations. (UNCLASSIFIED)

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c. Sohyo Executive Board reportedly (Tokyo 836) approved Koikawa's commitments (Para. b) to VGFTU at August 7 meeting and also agreed to take initiative in forming Pacific Congress. Executive Board decided Sohyo affiliates should work out own policy re Congress before approaching foreign counterparts and that non-maritime transport unions in Japan should be included. (CONFIDENTIAL)

d. Comment: Available information indicates relatively small proportion of Japanese labor directly concerned with port operations belong to Sohyo unions. Potential of these groups by themselves would appear limited. However, participation of non-maritime transport unions in Japan could create much more serious situation. It remains to be seen whether Sohyo will attempt to link this project with stated promise of "large-scale struggles" this autumn against war in Vietnam (A-105) (CONFIDENTIAL)

8. Koreans and Japanese Engage in Some Hard Bargaining

a. First ROK-Japan Cabinet Talks were held in Tokyo this week, centering mainly on economic topics. Talks were originally scheduled as two-day affair ending with joint communique in afternoon of August 10 now scheduled to end afternoon of August 11. FonMin Miki, after tough session on Korean desires for larger amount of private financing in shortest possible length of time, announced at 2:20 in morning of August 11 that Japanese had agreed to provide \$200 million in new commercial credits with timing to be negotiated separately and with all other matters at issue to be covered by joint communique to be issued later in day after convocation of final plenary. On political matters, Miki and head of Korean delegation, Deputy Prime Minister CHANG Ki-yong, reportedly agreed politely to disagree about their countries' respective attitudes toward coexistence with communist world. Koreans also reportedly made low-key statements to their hosts indicating ROKG interest in seeing final abrogation of Calcutta Agreement (Red Cross Societies' agreement facilitating return of Korean residents in Japan to North Korea) and in easing procedures for granting permanent residence to Korean residents in Japan, and expressing their unhappiness with outcome of Universiade Sports Festival controversy; group currently plans permit participation of North Korean team under full name Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Press comment thus far has been quite critical of GOJ performance in Cabinet Talks, alleging that preparations on Japanese side were obviously insufficient to counter ROK's well-rehearsed presentations, and that GOJ also not forceful enough in demanding clear economic justifications for projects put forth by Koreans. (UNCLASSIFIED)

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9. FonMin Miki's Eastern Europe Trip

a. FonMin Takeo MIKI returned to Tokyo August 6 from 20-day trip which took him to Moscow, Warsaw, Prague, Budapest and Bonn. In interviews with press held since his return Miki took optimistic view of trade growth prospects with European Communist states. He also suggested that USSR has moved slightly in direction of willingness to discuss Japanese desires to have some Northern Islands returned to Japan. Miki declined to link issue of return of these islands with that of reversion Okinawa and Bonins.  
(UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: FonMin appears to be trying put most positive cast possible on return of northern territories and Bloc trade without arousing specific expectations of positive developments. However his cautious treatment of subject on return contrasted with enthusiastic Japanese press treatment of supposed Soviet shift on northern islands (Weeks 30, Item 2) while Miki in Moscow.

c. Diet members of various LDP factions and one from JSP, in private comments to EmbOffs, have uniformly expressed view that Miki, in current foreign policy moves, most interested in strengthening groundwork for his hopes become President of LDP (and PriMin) at end of Sato's current term December 1968. LDP members of Lower House Committee on Okinawa Problems "Etc." August 10 decided send inspection mission to Soviet-held islands of Habomai and Shikotan, which Soviets have previously said they would return to Japan when peace treaty concluded. In addition LDP effort to put more stress on non-Okinawan interests of Committee, move may be intended to offer some test of Soviet "flexibility" on northern islands question. Japanese graves visit missions have previously been permitted in area but no inspection teams. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

MILITARY:

10. Australian Destroyer Hobart Visit to Japan Nixed

a. Replying in March to proposal that Royal Australian Navy destroyer Hobart, now operating with the US Seventh Fleet, be included in September 4 visit to Japan by US Task Force 77, Japanese Foreign Office indicated that they could favorably consider the Hobart's visit under UNSOFA and that GOJ could reasonably connect the Hobart with UN operations. Since that time Asahi Shimbun and Stars and Stripes (published in Japan) have both carried pictures of the Hobart engaged in shelling operations off Vietnam. FonOff has now indicated that GOJ is positively opposed to visit by Hobart under either US Seventh Fleet or UN auspices. (SECRET-NO FOREIGN DISSEM)

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b. Comment: Not ~~untypical~~ for FonOff to try to evade overt signs of supporting active participants in Vietnam war. Criticism would certainly result if Hobart came to Japan. Japanese Socialist and Communist party representatives could be expected make maximum effort embarrass GOJ in Diet and in press if GOJ forced state publicly that Hobart visit, from Vietnam operations, considered fall under UNSOFA which originally designed cover UN forces in Korea operations. (SECRET-NO FOREIGN DISSEM)

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ACTION

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## AIRGRAM

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PRIORITY

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TO : Department of State

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 CINCUSARPAC COMUS/J (Halperin) USCAR (con'd)

FROM : Amembassy TOKYO

DATE: August 18, 1967

SUBJECT : JOINT WEEKA NO. 38

REF :

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2. Health Insurance Bill Passes
3. Important JCP Official Attacks Mao
4. Socialist Party on Eve of Special Convention
5. National Personnel Authority Annual Recommendation
6. GOJ Says "Yes, But" to Chicom Delegation
7. NCNA Newsmen Attack Japanese Photographer
8. Indian Deputy PriMin Visits Japan
9. Japan-ROK Ministerial Conference

## POLITICAL

1. PriMin's Statements on Okinawa

a. In widely publicized speech at first meeting of Okinawa Problems Discussion Council on August 16 PriMin Sato quoted by press as saying indefinite foreign administration of Okinawa unfortunate for Japanese people and possibly, in long run, might cause difficulty in

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POL (see lage)

Contents and Classification Approved by:

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maintenance of smooth cooperation between Japan and US for security of Japan and Far East. PriMin said he plans raise question during Washington visit this fall and spoke of growing expectation of Japanese public that GOJ will take practical steps for early reversion and growing trend within and outside USG to consider reversion as important issue between US and Japan. He added caveat that although Asian situation makes settlement of question difficult, he intends to make utmost efforts to pave way for reversion along basic policy of cooperation with US. He asked Council study ways of harmonizing people's desire for reversion with stern requirement of Japanese security.

b. Press also quoted Sato as telling Ryukyu Government Chief Executive Matsuoka that he hoped to find realistic formula for reversion and that nuclear question may cease to be problem because of weapons developments and probability that US will voluntarily withdraw nuclear weapons from Okinawa and use Polaris submarines or bases in Marianas. (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: While Sato remarks were somewhat vague and qualified, they do give Japanese public impression that he intends to push reversion issue. (CONFIDENTIAL)

## 2. Health Insurance Bill Passes

a. House of Councillors carried its version of controversy over health insurance revision (Week 32, Item 2) through week in less bruising but hardly more constructive manner than Lower House last week. Following initial show of force on both sides August 13 to 14, LDP and opposition party leaders reached virtually public compromise under which committee deliberations continued to evening of August 16. LDP then took bill out of hands of Socialist-chaired committee by passing motion for interim report on bill in plenary. All-night sessions continued August 16 and 17 but result was foregone conclusion and LDP majority passed bill through Upper House, in spite of JSP slow motion tactics, August 18. Fifty-sixth extraordinary Diet session ended immediately thereafter, to obvious relief of all participants. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Performance during extraordinary session devoted completely to one controversial but far from earth-shaking bill clearly seems to have been source of embarrassment to all parties with possible exception of JCP. LDP Organization Committee August 16 issued familiar call for adopting push-button voting as technological countermeasure to opposition obstruction tactics but most observers recognized that problem goes beyond mechanical level. Concern over apparent trend away from dialogue in Diet helped focus press interest on current deliberations of Electoral System Study Council and forthcoming Socialist convention as possible although hardly promising sources of remedial measures. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

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3. Important JCP Official Attacks Mao

a. Asahi Shimbun reported August 16 that JCP Standing Presidium member Satomi HAKAMADA criticized Mao leadership and Great Cultural Revolution in blistering speech previous day at ceremony celebrating 45th anniversary of JCP. Hakamada denied CCP accusations that JCP was anti-Chinese and revisionist, <sup>and</sup> blaming part of CCP leadership for authorizing violence against JCP representatives in Peking (Week 32, Item 4), said it difficult to tell whether CCP exists or not because Mao faction is destroying party which had been built by efforts of innumerable party members and Chinese masses, not just one or two individuals. He said both CCP organizations and government bodies paralyzed by personality cult and that nucleus of Great Cultural Revolution is junior high school students, although nowhere in Marx-Leninism does it say that school boys are the proletariat. Hakamada deplored lack of ideology, concern with personal vilification and use of violence against foreign representatives by Great Cultural Revolution as "barbarism" which was destroying basis of Chinese revolution and which, he said, Chinese people could not be expected to endure. He said he believed true revolutionaries, workers and farmers, would uphold glorious traditions of CCP and eventually emerge victorious. Asahi called Hakamada's statement first official and public JCP criticism of Great Cultural Revolution.

b. Akahata account of Hakamada remarks emphasized anti-Vietnam portion of his speech but agreed essentially with Asahi version of his attack on Chicoms. Akahata quoted Hakamada as severely criticizing "extreme left opportunist and big-country chauvinist" leadership group of CCP, but did not mention Mao by name. (UNCLASSIFIED)

c. Comment: Attack on Mao leadership of CCP by Hakamada, who in past reportedly has been among most pro-Chicom of top JCP leadership, follows hectic departure of JCP representative and Akahata correspondent from Peking on August 4 and indicates JCP now willing to publicly square off against Mao leadership. Hakamada statement also leaves Japan Socialist Party even more isolated within Japan in its public support of Chicoms, and JSP endorsement of pro-Peking "Orthodox Japan-China Friendship Association" may become issue at special convention scheduled to open August 18 (Item 4). (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

4. Socialist Party on Eve of Special Convention

a. JSP, on eve of special convention scheduled to open August 19, appeared deadlocked over issue of successors for Chairman Sasaki and SecGen Narita who have resigned over debacle in Diet on health insurance amendment

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bill (Weeka 32, Item 3). Both Sasaki faction and anti-mainstream opponents have agreed that Sasaki faction member Koichi YAMAMOTO should replace Narita as SecGen. However, Sasaki faction proposal that Seiichi KATSUMATA (Wada faction) and Saburo EDA be given posts of Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, unacceptable to three anti-mainstream factions, who insist that EDA be new Chairman. Press reported that in event agreement on new party leadership not made before convention opens, Sasaki faction would suggest interregnum under present triumvirate of party Vice-Chairmen, with Mitsuo KONO as acting Chairman and Yamamoto as acting SecGen, and present Sasaki-faction dominated Central Executive Committee staying on unchanged. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. JSP source told EmbOff August 17 that real negotiations on personnel changes expected to start in earnest on morning August 18 and might very well continue right up to opening of convention next day. Sasaki faction reportedly willing to yield nine of 19 CEC seats to anti-mainstream. However, deadlock on major party positions has up to now cut off substantial discussion on make-up of new CEC. Should deadlock on successors of Sasaki and Narita not be broken, Sasaki faction reportedly favors temporary leadership until a second convention could be called later this year. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

c. Comment: Public image of JSP as divided party incapable of clearly deciding its own leadership undesirable to all factions, who will be bending every effort to reach compromise before convention opens. If crucial personnel decisions not made before convention opens, debate on JSP Diet policy this year and on party relationship to pro-Peking Japan-China Friendship Association likely to be freer and embarrassing to Sasaki faction. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

5. National Personnel Authority Annual Recommendation

a. National Personnel Authority (NPA) recommended August 15 that base pay of government employees be increased by average 7% and various allowances be raised by average 0.9%, effective retroactively to May 1. Total recommended average increase of 7.9%, second largest percentage increase in postwar period, would amount to ¥3,520 (\$9.78) per month and would establish "average" (age 38) civil servant's monthly salary at ¥47,855 (\$132.93) as opposed to current average of ¥44,335 (\$123.15). Since government employees receive automatic "in-step" increases of approximately 4% in March each year, acceptance of NPA's recommendations by GOJ would result in overall salary increase of 11.9% this year for civil servants, only slightly less than average 12.1% obtained by unions in spring wage "struggle".

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b. Only major innovation in NPA recommendation was inclusion of new "urban areas" allowance designed to compensate civil servants in major cities for higher living costs, especially housing. Average 6% allowance will be paid to civil servants in "Big Six" cities, and 3% in other major cities. New allowance is viewed as substitute for nation-wide housing allowance for government workers urged over years by public service unions.

c. Reactions to NPA recommendations followed time-honored pattern, with Finance Ministry opposing May 1 effective date and favoring, as in past three years, September 1, Nikkeiren (Federation of Management Organizations) spokesman attacking wage increases as excessive and inflationary, and Sohyo-affiliated Public Service Workers Joint Struggle Council denouncing them as inadequate but urging that they be put into effect as of May 1. (UNCLASSIFIED)

d. Comment: GOJ will undoubtedly accept NPA's recommendations with exception of May 1 effective date. As a result of unanticipated increase in tax revenues there is strong possibility this year that August 1 rather than September 1 will be made effective date, in line with efforts of Ministry of Labor and Prime Minister's Office to move GOJ slowly but steadily over the years towards acceptance of NPA's May 1 recommendation. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

#### 6. GOJ Says "Yes, But" to Chicom Delegation

a. Press reported decision August 11 by Cabinet members concerned to admit 13 of 17 members of proposed delegation from Chicom China-Japan Friendship Association, led by Chou P'ei-yuan. Four rejected applicants were identified as Red Guard activists. Length of stay and activities of delegation were also made subject to unusual limitations in granting permission. Japanese press August 15 reported Chicom radio broadcast denouncing GOJ decision in characteristically violent terms. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: FonOff described decision to admit part of delegation under unusually onerous conditions as compromise between Ministry of Justice which opposed entry of delegation and group of Diet members concerned with China trade. JSP-backed anti-AH-bomb conference (Week 32, Item 5), which was one of purposes of Chicom visit, had ended before permission given. GOJ clearly had in mind similar delegation refusal to come in 1966 when GOJ refused entry of its proposed chairman, and FonOff source acknowledged that decision this year reflected belief of most officials that Chicoms would not accept on GOJ terms. (CONFIDENTIAL)

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7. NCNA Newsmen Attack Japanese Photographer

a. Two Tokyo-resident NCNA reporters took exception to being photographed while leaving August 15 Pakistan Embassy reception at Foreign Correspondents Club and beat up Japanese cameraman hired by hosts to cover reception. NCNA subsequently delivered formal protest to Mainichi Shimbun for running UPI account of altercation. Ministry of Foreign Affairs August 17 rejected protest from Takasaki Trade Office; Pakistan Embassy is denying any knowledge of, or responsibility for, the affair. Japanese photographer has asked police to recover his camera from the Chinese, who carried it off after beating him. (CONFIDENTIAL)

b. Comment: There is as yet no indication of how far NCNA Tokyo office is prepared to protest incident. (CONFIDENTIAL)

8. Indian Deputy PriMin visits Japan

Deputy PriMin Morarji Desai arrived August 14 for 8-day visit. Initial press interest centered on expectation Desai talks with FonMin Miki and other Japanese leaders would seek common Japan-India position on NPT. However, press accounts of meetings with PriMin Sato, Miki, AgMin Kuraishi indicated talks ranged generally across Asian international questions and India's needs for aid in meeting food problem. (UNCLASSIFIED)

9. Japan-ROK Ministerial Conference (Week 32, Item 8)

a. Lengthy joint communique, issued August 11 after Conference had been extended by one day following all-night session, left most major agenda items for continuing study or future negotiations, e.g., timing and terms of \$200 million in new commercial credits extended to Korea; trade imbalance; licensing and taxation of Japanese businessmen and firms in Korea; shipping arrangements (A-217). (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Embassy post-conference discussions with both Japanese and Korean participants indicate confidence on both sides that Ministerial Conference provided basis for optimism for future consultations, and impetus for constructive cooperation between two countries, especially in economic field. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

  
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TO : Department of State

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FROM : Amembassy TOKYO

DATE: August 25, 1967

SUBJECT: JOINT WEEKA NO. 34

REF: REA/105  
Noted  
21 AUG 26 1967

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**POLITICAL**

1. Socialist Party Elects New Leaders

a. Japan Socialist Party (JSP) special convention held in Tokyo August 19-20 elected Seiichi KATSUMATA as chairman, Koichi YAMAMOTO as SecGen, and Saburo EDA and Mitsu KONO as vice-chairmen. JSP's four major factions now represented in new leadership which replaces Sasaki-Narita team which resigned as result of intra-party opposition to Diet policy. (Weeka 33, 4) New Central Executive Committee (CEC) also more representative of major party factions with 10 members from

USARYIS (7th Psyop Gp)	NAHA	SAPPORO
HONG KONG	MOSCOW	SEOUL
KOBE-OSAKA	NAGOYA	TAIPEI

Group 3

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Sasaki faction and remaining 9 members from anti-mainstream factions. Both top leadership and new CEC were agreed upon in hard bargaining between factions outside convention which continued until almost very end of second day. All candidates were then chosen unanimously in uncontested elections by convention. Convention concentrated on election of new leadership and was not intended to produce new party action policy, which will be drawn up at annual convention in December or January. Neither did convention debate give clear indication of departure from present party policies or how party plans to make up for defeat in January general election and face various organizational problems. Hottest debate took place on JSP's relationship to Orthodox Japan-China Friendship Association (OJCFA) but opposition was unable to change party policy of support for pro-Peking OJCFA. Delegates argued pros and cons of Sasaki-Narita leadership and particularly of Diet strategy and bad influence on party effectiveness of factionalism. Most delegates and representatives of supporting groups, like Sohyo and JSP-sponsored Woman's Association, asserted desire for realistic party policy closer to people. In post-convention press conference new chairman Katsumata said his election was "first step" toward party unity and avoided substantive policy statements. However, on controversial OJCFA, Katsumata said JSP policy called for extending party influence into OJCFA by supporting it. Press reaction to new JSP leadership lukewarm and marked by disappointment with predominance at convention of backroom factional bargaining and lack of significant treatment of substantive issues facing party. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: New slate of JSP leaders and makeup of CEC is exact duplicate of pre-convention proposals of Sasaki faction. Despite public talk of party unity and despite apparent pre-convention weakness of Sasaki group in form of Diet members revolt and subsequent Sasaki-Narita resignations, strongest impression of convention is that of continued strong Sasaki faction influence in JSP councils. New leadership clearly based on factional considerations and considered by leaders of both Sasaki and Eda factions as well as by mass media, as interregnum until regular convention of December 1968, when Eda and Narita expected to square off for leadership of party. Eda can be expected to use his new position to attempt to change JSP public image to conform more closely to his concept of JSP as mass party. Increased anti-mainstream representation on CEC not likely to result in quick or sharp departure from present party policies but is likely to make CEC central forum for increased intra-party debate. Katsumata leadership emphasizing party unity likely to result in greater JSP emphasis on issues agreed upon by all factions: opposition to Vietnam War, entrance of SSN's into Japanese ports and American presence in Okinawa. However, Katsumata leadership likely to be less actively pro-Chicom than Sasaki and this not likely to please Peking. (CONFIDENTIAL)

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2. Okinawa Issue Has Another Active Week

a. All three opposition parties made statements about Okinawa this week. DSP, which has mission headed by Chairman Nishimura currently visiting Naha, garnered most press coverage. Nishimura announced in Naha, August 23, new DSP policy on Okinawa issue, which calls for US and Japan to announce within year a date when administrative rights are to be returned to Japan, hopefully by 1970. In interim until administrative rights returned, efforts should be made reduce gap between levels economic well-being in Japan and Okinawa. After return of administrative rights, bases in Okinawa should, in DSP view, come under US-Japan Security Treaty and its limitations on US bases in Japan proper (including ban on nuclear weapons). After return under these conditions, the US bases would be gradually done away with under DSP's "emergency stationing" concept. It was also agreed between DSP and LDP leadership that Nishimura will call on PriMin Sato August 29 to discuss Okinawa; LDP let it be known that PriMin would also be willing to see leaders of other parties prior to his departure for US in order hear their views on Okinawa.

b. Komeito announced August 24 formal version of its policy on Okinawa (Weeka 25, 6) which calls for return of administrative rights no later than 1970, removal of nuclear weapons and "greater part" of conventional base, and scheduling of removal remainder of base for five-year period (with remainder of base to be placed under Security Treaty limitations). Komeito position also suggests formation new body to consider economic development measures for Okinawa and expansion autonomy GRI, including direct election Chief Executive.

c. JSP came in weak third among opposition parties in terms press attention with a statement on August 24 by new Chairman Katsumata to effect party would be sending mission to US to appeal for solution Okinawa problem some time after its fact-finding group scheduled to visit Okinawa in early September returns to Tokyo. (UNCLASSIFIED)

d. Comment: With announcement DSP and Komeito party positions this week, opposition is now formally arrayed against any reversion formula which would permit US to have nuclear weapons in Okinawa and free use of bases without necessity of consultations with GOJ. Major newspapers are also making explicit their positions on these points: Asahi editorial August 16 followed opposition line and called for US treatment of Okinawa reversion issue as political problem in terms overall US-Japan relations and not in terms solely of bases' military role. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

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3. Akahata Editorial Blasts Mao

a. Akahata in long August 21 editorial occupying most of front page, attacked by name MAO Tse-tung and his followers in both China and Japan. Among other things, editorial asserted that elements controlling CCP led airport attack on JCP representatives leaving Peking (Weeks 32, 4), cited LIN Piao as notorious example of adulation of Mao and called deification of Mao "feudal unscientific dogmatism which has nothing in common with Marxist-Leninism". Editorial said one of JCP's most important struggles is to smash attacks on their party by CCP "ultra-left opportunists clique of MAO Tse-tung and company and anti-party counter-revolutionary elements blindly following them". Akahata editorial identified leaders of Mao movement in Japan as Ryuji NISHIZAWA, Kuraji ANZAI, Manabu KIKUNAMI, and Sachiro KANAZAWA. It said pro-Peking elements have set up "JCP left faction prefectural committees" in Yamaguchi, Saga, Fukuoka, Hyogo, and Aichi, and it alleged that financial backing for attacks on JCP comes from Japan-China personnel exchanges and Japan-China trade. Editorial also stated that Japan Socialist Party support of Orthodox Japan-China Friendship Association (OJCFA) and activities of certain "intellectual elements" show that there are parts of Japanese "democratic movement and its vicinity" which anti-JCP elements can take advantage of (same issue of Akahata carried long article concerning alleged attacks on JCP from pro-Mao delegates at JSP convention August 20). Editorial closed by predicting defeat for Japanese Maoists along lines of that suffered by Shiga faction revisionists and predicting also that present "ultra-left opportunist big power chauvenist current" will be defeated in China as well. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Comment: Akahata report of Hakamada August 15 speech omitted naming MAO Tse-tung in its summary of criticism of Great Cultural Revolution. August 21 editorial has more than made up to this omission and break in JCP-CCP relations is now crystal clear. Of interest is open attack on pro-Peking elements in JSP. Continued JCP attacks on these groups will tend to strengthen more moderate elements in JSP in their drive for reconsideration of party support for OJCFA. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

4. Sohyo Staff Proposal For Anti-Vietnam War Day

a. Sohyo's Political Bureau proposed this week that Sohyo designate October 22 as "Anti-Vietnam War Day" and engage in joint (but unspecified) action with anti-war groups in both communist and non-communist countries on that day. Proposal will be taken up by Sohyo's Executive Committee next week in connection with the mapping of strategy for this fall's labor "struggle" in which the main political theme will be the demand for American withdrawal from Vietnam, Okinawa and the Bonins. (UNCLASSIFIED)

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b. Comment: Designation of a Sunday as "Anti-Vietnam War Day" and careful avoidance of the term "strike" in call for joint action indicate that Sohyo is unwilling to risk repetition of last year's abortive October 21 strike in which few member unions participated. It appears that Sohyo hopes this year to link its anti-Vietnam war activities with rallies already scheduled by peace groups outside the labor movement in Japan and in foreign countries.  
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5. Desai Ends Visit to Japan

a. Indian DepPriMin Desai ended his nine day official visit to Japan on August 22. During his talks with senior GOJ officials, Desai, who is currently Finance Minister, obtained agreement on a US \$45 million yen credit at terms more favorable than previous Japanese credit extensions to India.

b. In reply to questions, Desai told the Tokyo Foreign Correspondents Club that the GOI cannot accept a Non-proliferation Treaty which discriminates between nuclear and non-nuclear states. He concluded his critical review of the NPT by remarking that as long as Communist China is "outside", he did not know whether discussion of the NPT had any reality. Desai took a similar line on NPT in private discussions with GOJ officials. (CONFIDENTIAL)

c. Comment: While Desai treated with appropriate courtesies and visit given moderate attention in press, Japanese are not moved by Indian problems nor do they have any desire to be drawn into additional extensive commitments to India for aid. Japan is concentrating its interests in Southeast Asia. Terms of loan better than previous loans to India and perhaps represent best Desai could have hoped for. (CONFIDENTIAL)

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